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AMERICAN FRUITS

For the Nursery Trade and Allied Interests

Vol. IX

MARCH 1909

No. 3

HOT OFF THE BAT



Cornus Florida

WE are too busy to waste words. Just want to say our stock of CORNUS FLORIDA is a source of satisfaction to us. Couldn't be better. As you know the great white flowers of this variety are three inches and more in width, lasting in favorable weather for as many weeks. Besides these fine characteristics, the bright red bark on its young growths makes it attractive and cheery in winter. Tree rarely grows over twenty feet in height and is branching in habit. Blooms when small. Great selling arguments, Mr. Dealer. Send us your wants and get our handsome catalogue.

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Nurseries

The Storrs & Harrison Co.

PAINESVILLE
OHIO

Apple, Pear, Cherry Plum, Peach, Quince

LOWEST PRICES CONSISTENT WITH QUALITY

Notice

SOUR CHERRY, 2-yr.

	3-4 in.	5-8 in.	1-2 in.	2-3 ft.
Montmorency	1000	2000	900	400
Early Richmond		2000	1000	400
Dyehouse	500	300	200	40
English Morello	500	500	90	40

WRITE FOR OUR SPECIAL PRICES

A Complete Variety List

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, Evergreens, Clematis, Herbaceous Plants

Send for Our Illustrated Catalogue with Full Cultural Directions.
Correspondence Solicited.

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63 YEARS

TREES

Fruit and Ornamental.

Shrubs

Evergreens

Roses

Hardy Plants

All the Best and Hardest Varieties.
Largest and most varied Collections in
America. Illustrated Descriptive Cata-
logue mailed **FREE** on request.

ELLWANGER & BARRY,

Nurserymen-Horticulturists,

MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES,

Established 1840.

Rochester, N. Y.

Largest Grower in America of

Grape Vines

OTHER SPECIALTIES:

Currants and Gooseberries

INTRODUCER OF

CAMPBELL'S EARLY GRAPE, JOSSELYN GOOSEBERRY
AND FAY CURRANT

OVER THIRTY YEARS WITH NO CHANGE
WHATEVER IN OWNERSHIP OR MANAGEMENT

OUR main business is the growing of unusually high grade stock suitable for the proper filling of Nurserymen's Retail Orders. There being no standard for grading above kinds of stock, every grower of the same is at perfect liberty to adopt his own ideas for growing and grading and alter the same as often as he sees fit.

Our stock this season has made very heavy growth and we have ordered extra boxing to meet this necessity. Box and packing free.

Prices reasonable but not always lower than are generally quoted for light rooted stock.

Please send us your list of wants,

GEORGE S. JOSSELYN

Fredonia, New York

"When in doubt, lead Trumps." That's Whist.

When in doubt — about Stock — try "J & P."

THAT'S SENSE!

OF course, if you're familiar with Newark Grades and Prices, you won't be in doubt; certain specialties grown here have become known to the Trade the country over. They are

ROSES, CLEMATIS

TREE LILACS

TREE HYDRANGEAS

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII

While we have booked orders for immense quantities of these items, we grow them in big blocks and can still take care of further orders for Spring. Can't you send us YOURS? We shall be glad; you will, too, when you get the stock. In these specialties, we grade right up to the **Highest Standard**—and that is **the J & P Standard**—the reputation we have established in these lines. We grow a general stock as well. TRY US.



New List Now Ready; Send for Copy

Jackson & Perkins Company

"THE PREFERRED STOCK"

Grown at NEWARK, in Wayne County
New York State

WHOLESALE ONLY

THE "Faction" we believe in is **SATISFACTION**—the kind that scores at both ends—yours, as well as ours. In the fields, and through the seasons, in the grading piles and through the packinghouse, **WE WORK FOR THAT FACTION!**

You will not call us a "cut price" concern; none of that ambition here. People don't plant the "prices." **QUALITY FIRST**—and as high as we're able—then, prices within reach and reason—that's the way we look at it.

Of course, by February 1st some lines are sold out, but we still have an OK stock of many—and maybe just what you want.

In **Light Peach**, both One-Year and June Buds, nice little trees, magnificent roots, trees that will pass muster anywhere, we have the following in grades:

3 to 4 feet 18 to 24 inches
2 to 3 feet 12 to 18 inches

BELLE OF GA.	CROSBY	SALWAY
CAPT. EDE	ELBERTA	SNEED
CARMAN	GREENSBORO	STUMP THE WORLD
CHAIRS CHOICE	MAYFLOWER	TRIUMPH
CRAWFORD'S EARLY	MOUNTAIN ROSE	WADDELL
CRAWFORD'S LATE	And Many Other Things	

Please Send Your Want List. Correspondence Gets Immediate, Personal Attention

Chase Nursery Company

Huntsville, Alabama

WHOLESALE ONLY

Maple Avenue Nurseries

WE wish to call the attention of the Trade to our large stock of Ornamentals, especially:

American Ash, Catalpa Bungeii, English, Mossy-Cup, Pin, Red, Scarlet and White Oaks, Sweet Gum. A large assortment of Evergreens of all sizes.

Our usual fine assortment of Shrubs.

Strong Everblooming Roses from four-inch pots, our new Christine Wright, a beautiful pink Climber.

ORIENTAL PLANTS—One Year from Cuttings, FINE, from 1 to 3 feet for Planting in Nursery Rows.

Send for Trade List

North Carolina Natural Peach Seed

Send for Samples and Price

HOOPE'S BRO. & THOMAS CO.

West Chester, Pa.

Philadelphia office: 222-3-4-5 Stephen Girard Building
21 South Twelfth St.

Fine, Thrifty **WESTERN GROWN STOCK** in Storage
SHIPMENT ON DAY ORDERED

2-Year **CHERRY on Mahaleb** 5/8 inch, 3/4 inch and 3 to 4 ft. Very Old choice. Grown on Winfield Mahaleb.
BARTLETT and BEURRE d' ANJOU PEAR 1-year old, 3 to 4 ft. and 4 to 5 ft.

Osage Hedge		Honey Locust	
370,000	No. 1	9,000	18 to 24-inch
60,000	No. 2	32,000	12 to 18-inch
Lineous Rhubarb		22,000	6 to 12-inch
4,000	No. 1, two-year	5,000	4 to 6-inch
3,300	No. 1, one-year		

Box Elders, Ash and Elm Seedlings in small grades

The Following List of Shade Trees on Leased Ground Will be Sold or Burned:

Quantity	Kind	Caliper	Height
100	SYCAMORE	1 1/4 inch	10 to 12 feet
100	"	1 "	8 to 10 "
150	"	3/4 "	6 to 8 "
470	ASH	1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inch	10 to 12 "
350	"	3/4 to 1 "	6 to 8 "
190	BLACK LOCUST	1 1/2 to 2 "	15 feet up
50	"	1 inch	12 to 15 feet
50	HONEY LOCUST	2 "	12 to 15 "
60	"	1 1/2 "	10 to 12 "
20	"	1 "	8 to 10 "
150	BOX ELDER	3 "	15 to 18 "
300	"	2 "	12 to 15 "
100	"	1 1/2 "	10 to 12 "
200	"	3/4 to 1 inch	6 to 8 "
165	ELM	1 to 1 1/2 "	10 to 14 "
800	"	3/4 to 1 "	6 to 8 "
600	"	3/4 inch	5 to 8 "
200	SPECIOSA CATALPA	2 "	12 to 14 "
100	"	1 1/2 "	10 to 12 "
165	JAPANESE CATALPA	2 "	10 to 12 "
160	"	1 1/2 "	10 to 12 "
65	"	1 1/4 "	8 to 10 "
100	"	1 "	8 to 10 "

THE WINFIELD NURSERY CO., WINFIELD, KANS.

INCORPORATED

J. Moncrief, Pres. E. S. Moncrief, Vice-Pres. R. I. Lemon, Secy-Treas.

The Best Tree Digger on Earth



Write for Descriptive Circular and Prices to

Stark Bros. Nurseries & Orchards Company

Louisiana, Mo.

Surplus Stock

Light Grade Apple, Pear, Cherry and Plum

Get our **Special Prices** on $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch
and $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch CHERRY

Box Elder, all sizes.

Kentucky Coffee Tree, 8 to 10 feet.

Carolina and Volga Poplar, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, 10 to 12 feet
and down.

Oriental Plane, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, 10 to 12 feet and down.

*We Have Our General Line of
No. 1 Stock in Variety in Addition to Above*

Fall 1909

We will be **APPLE** and other stock, both
headquarters for Fruit and Ornamental.

Catalpa Speciosa Pure

We will plant a few million seed which have been gathered by
us under personal supervision from home trees. We are now
ready to book orders for any amount, subject to crop conditions.
REMEMBER these plants MUST BE PURE CATALPA SPECIOSA.

C. M. Hobbs & Sons

SUCCESSORS TO

Albertson & Hobbs
BRIDGEPORT, IND.

"LEST YOU FORGET"

We Still Have to Offer

Cherry, 1 yr.

$\frac{3}{8}$ and up.

Peach, 1 yr.

$\frac{3}{4}$ and up, $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$.

Norway Spruce

Transplanted, from 10 to 24 in.

Ornamental Shrubs

STOCK IS RIGHT AND PRICES RIGHT

Davenport Nursery Co.

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35th YEAR

PAN HANDLE NURSERIES

Spring of 1909

We offer a complete line of Nursery
Stock consisting of

Apple	Althea
Pear	Hydrangea
Plum	Barberries
Cherry	Syringias
Peach	Weigelias
Grape	Clematis
Currant	Honey Suckle
Gooseberry	Wistaria
Small Fruits	Ampelopsis
Maple Norway	Roses
Maple Schwedlerii	Evergreens
Maple Silver	California Privet
Poplar Carolina	Buxus
Poplar Volga	Weeping Trees
Elm American	Catalpa Speciosa Seedlings
Sycamore Oriental	Black Locust Seedlings
Sycamore American	Fruit Tree Stocks
Mountain Ash	Catalpa Speciosa Seed

Our stock is well grown and graded and
prices are such that it will pay you
to investigate. Come and
see us or write.

J. K. HENBY & SON
Greenfield, Ind.

The Monroe Nursery

I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co.

MONROE, MICH.



Sixty Years
in the
Business

Offer a
General
Line of

**CHOICE
NURSERY
STOCK**

Finest Stock of
Peach in America

Std. Pear, Plum, Cherry, Etc.

Correspondence Solicited

I. E. ILGENFRITZ' SONS CO.
Monroe, Mich.

Hardy Varieties

Northern Grown

We offer the following stock,
different sizes

PLUMS—5-7 and 4-5 feet; Americanas, on
plum roots; 25 varieties; very fine.

COMPASS CHERRY PLUM—5-7 and
4-5 feet.

SMALL FRUITS—In assortment; Currants,
Blackberries, Black Raspberries, Grapes,
Asparagus, 2-year.

SHADE TREES—Different sizes; Ash, Box
Elder, Black Walnut, Birch, C. L., But-
ternut, Kentucky Coffee Tree, Hack-
berry, Lombardy Poplar, Soft Maple, etc.

SEEDLINGS—Ash, Box Elder, Elm, Black
Walnut, Soft Maple, Golden Willow, etc.

EVERGREENS—Twelve varieties, differ-
ent sizes.

SHRUBS—Seventy-five varieties, different
sizes.

VINES—Twelve varieties.

HERBACEOUS—One hundred and fifty
varieties.

ROSES—Climbers, H. P. and Rugosas.

APPLE TREES—A few varieties and sizes
in limited quantity.

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The Jewell Nursery Co.

LAKE CITY, MINN.

1200 ACRES

Established 1868

Established 1845

Bryant's Nurseries

*Our Spring List is Just
From the Press*

WE offer a large stock of Box Elder, Elm, Soft Maple and Walnut seedlings.

All sizes of Althea, Barberry Thunbergii, Siberian Dogwood, Spirea Van Houttii, Persian and Purple Lilacs, Azaleas, Clematis, Hydrangea, Ampelopsis Veitchii, etc.

Ornamental Trees such as Elm, Linden, Norway Maple and Carolina Poplar.

Also Cherry, Peach, Plum, Grapes, Currants and Gooseberries.

Write for Prices

Arthur Bryant & Son

PRINCETON, ILL.

Cherry Trees

Number One Quality, Healthy
New York Grown. Special Low
Price.

Concord Grapes

Strong, Well Rooted Vines, Will
Meet Competition.

Imported Fruit Tree

Stocks Mahaleb, Mazzard,
Myrobolan and Pear. All Grades
Now Ready to Ship.

Complete General Line

Nearly All in Storage.

Ask for Wholesale Price List

THE

Shenandoah Nurseries

D. S. LAKE, Prop.

SHENANDOAH, IA.



*Write Us for Prices on the
Following:*

California Privet
Catalpa Bungeii
Weeping Mulberry
Etc.

	2 to 3 ft.	18 to 24 in.	12 to 18 in.
CALIFORNIA PRIVET	35000	40000	50000
CATALPA BUNGEII—Fine straight stems, good heads		5 1/2 ft. stems 2000	6 ft. stems 5000
TEAS WEEPING MULBERRY—Straight stems, good heads		1500	500

SHADES by the Car Load

	3 1/2 in.	3 in.	1 3/4 in.	1 1/2 in.	1 1/4 in.	1 in.
Elm, American	300	500	1500	2000	2000	2000
Hackberry	400	600	800	1000	2000	—
Locust (Black or Yellow)	—	—	2000	3000	5000	10000
Maple (Silver or Soft)	500	800	1200	1500	3000	5000
Poplar, Carolina	—	100	200	300	1500	5000
" Lombardy	—	200	200	100	100	300
Sycamore	500	1000	2000	3000	3000	5000
Willow, American Weeping	—	—	—	500	1000	1000
" Babylonica	—	—	—	200	500	500
" Thunbergii	—	—	—	100	200	200
" Wisconsin	—	—	—	100	200	200

ROSES Hardy Climbers, Extra Heavy—H. P.
—Fine Teas—all choice, field grown.

Correspondence Solicited

Texas Nursery Company
Sherman, Texas

Evergreens

are my leading specialty. Our soil and climate is acknowledged to be especially adapted for producing healthy, thrifty trees with an abundance of fibrous roots. My stock includes "Everything in Evergreens" from millions of small seedlings and transplants to well formed specimens 2 ft. to 20 ft. in height, also many of the new and rarer sorts, which I propagate by grafting and rooted cuttings.

I also make a specialty of growing

Forest Tree Seedlings

in immense quantities such as European Larch, Catalpa, Black Locust, American Elm, American Linden, Horse Chestnut, Sweet Chestnut, Hard Maple, Norway Maples, Red Oak, White Oak, Burr Oak, Chestnut Oak, Black Oak, Birch, Beech, Ash, Box Elder etc.

*In addition to the above I have
a complete line of*

Deciduous Shade Trees

of all the most important varieties. Several blocks of Elm 2 1/2 to 5 inches in diameter with extremely well formed tops and straight trunks.

D. HILL

Evergreen Specialist
DUNDEE, ILL.

"Dundee Grown" Trees Have Been Famous for Over Half a Century

The Proof



F the pudding is in the eating. We submitted samples of the half-tone work we do to American Fruits Publishing Company in January. Those Barberries, you remember—after one taste the editor of this journal gave us a year's contract to do his work. We satisfied him and can satisfy you.

¶ Take a good long look at the half-tone on the other side of this page. You can't do better at any price, and our equipment is such that no one can approach our reasonable prices. The secret lies in the fact that we make so many cuts we can depend on small profits.

¶ But bless you, we not only make cuts. We do all kinds of printing. All the work is done under one roof. We design, print and illustrate anything from the smallest booklet to the largest catalogue.

¶ We have men of ability in our employ who spend all their time answering questions, submitting estimates and giving suggestions. We would be pleased to exchange a few letters with you on the subject of

High-class Printing
Engraving &
Designing

**Rochester Herald
Company** Rochester,
New York



Photo by N. R. Graves

The Privet Hedge

HERE is a suggestion for that catalogue cover. The walk offers possibilities for lettering. If you care for any more particulars write the Editor of AMERICAN FRUITS.

American Fruits

Chief International Journal of the Nursery Trade

Entered August 4, 1904, at Rochester, N. Y. Post Office as second-class mail matter

Vol. IX

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MARCH, 1909

No. 3

ORNAMENTAL DOGWOODS

By JOHN DUNBAR, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF ROCHESTER PARKS

A number of different species of dogwoods form an important feature in the woods, natural plantations, and copses of northeastern America, and the usefulness and beauty of many of them has long been recognized by nurserymen in the decoration of parks and gardens. A number of important species come from Europe and Asia, but with two or three exceptions they are rare in cultivation.

The different dogwoods combine many good characteristics. Most of them have showy flowers and handsome fruits, and the foliage of all of them is ample and attractive, and in many of them it assumes

The large oblong shining red fruits which ripen in August and September are remarkably beautiful. It sometimes assumes the dimensions of a small tree, from 20 to 25 feet tall, with a wide-spreading top. There is a variegated form of this dogwood sold in some nurseries with silvery striated foliage which is a handsome subject in formal gardening.

The White-flowering Dogwood; *Cornus florida*; is one of the gems of our American woods. When a well developed individual is in full flower, displaying myriads of those showy white bracts which encircle each blossom, it looks surpassingly beautiful. In normal seasons it is usually in bloom from the 12th to the 15th of May. The clusters of bright red fruits look very showy in late fall, and persist until early winter, unless devoured by birds, which are fond of berries. The foliage assumes brilliant red coloring in the fall, and it deserves a place in ornamental grounds for its beautiful fall foliage, if for nothing else. There is a pendulous or weeping form of the White-flowering Dogwood which makes a handsome garden object. The red flowering variety sold under the name of *rubra*, with pinkish red blossoms is exceedingly beautiful in bloom. There is a good specimen of this in the grounds of Charles A. Green, nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.

The Red Osier Dogwood; *Cornus stolonifera*; which is often found growing in rich damp soil, and along the banks of streams, with branching red stems from six to eight feet tall; although a common native, is nevertheless an excellent garden shrub. It produces numerous white flower clusters from the end of the branches and branchlets from May 20th to 25th, and throughout the summer. Towards the end of summer the clusters of white fruits, sometimes slightly tinged with blue, are attractive. The Red Osier Dogwood is particularly attractive in winter with its showy red bark. When the bushes attain some age the bark becomes gray or dull, it is then best to cut them down to the ground, when they will immediately send a mass of clean bright red stems, and look handsome for a number of years.

The Siberian Dogwood; *Cornus alba*; very much resembles the Red Osier Dogwood, and it is indeed difficult for experts to tell them apart. The variety of this dogwood known under the name of *Sibirica*, has bright coral red bark, and is beautifully conspicuous in winter. *Elegantissima* is another variety with attractive silvery variegated foliage, and excellent for formal gardens, which is sold in some Rochester nurseries.

The Alternate Dogwood; *Cornus alternifolia*; which is found growing in damp rich cool soil, produces its white flower

clusters about May 30th. The clusters of bright blue fruit ripens in August and September, and it often assumes a yellowish tinge in the process of ripening. This dogwood is readily distinguished and recognized from all the other American species by the branches disposed in flat tiers, which renders it highly characteristic and ornamental. It sometimes attains the height of a small tree, from 20 to 25 feet tall.

The Round-leaved Dogwood; *Cornus circinata*; a handsome shrub from six to ten feet tall, with distinctive, large, handsome, roundish leaves, usually grows in



Photo by N. R. Graves

Flower of *Cornus Florida*

the most brilliant hues and colors in the fall. Some of them have distinctively showy colored bark, which in late winter or in early spring looks very conspicuous. They are perfectly hardy, easily transplanted, and the propagation of all of them is easily effected from seeds, and a number of them are multiplied readily from cuttings or layers. In some instances the varieties have to be budded.

We will describe a few of the best species and varieties in about the succession in which they bloom.

The European Dogwood, which is commonly known under the popular name of Cornelian Cherry (*Cornus mascula*), on account of its large cherry-like fruits, is the earliest to bloom and flowers about the end of April and first of May. In a mild early spring it will be in bloom in the middle of April. The clusters of yellow blossoms on the naked branches look very attractive and cheerful in early spring.



Photo by N. R. Graves

Fruit of *Cornus Florida*

cool northerly exposures. The white flower clusters come into bloom about June 5th. The light bluish fruit which is never produced abundantly, but which is always borne in reddish stalks, forms a combination which is quite pretty. A good many nurserymen do not keep the Round-leaved Dogwood in stock. But it would seem well to do so, and press its claims before park authorities, many of whom appreciate its qualities highly.

The Panicle Dogwood; *Cornus paniculata*; which usually grows in exposed situations in rich soil, and forms large gregarious clumps, or colonies from six to eight feet tall, has noticeably bright gray attractive stems in winter. The elongated white flower clusters are produced from June 10th to 15th and are very attractive. The white fruit clusters ripen in September. This is a most desirable shrub for border plantation.

(Continued on page 13)

AMERICAN FRUITS

An international monthly Nursery Trade Journal, circulating throughout the United States and Canada and in foreign countries.

PUBLISHED BY THE
American Fruits Publishing Company
 16 State Street, Rochester, N. Y.
 H. C. GOODWIN, Editor and Manager E. J. SEAGER, Treasurer
 Chief International Publication of the Kind

SUBSCRIPTION RATES		
One year, in advance,		\$1.00
To Foreign Countries, in advance,		1.50
Single Copies,		.15

Advertising rates will be sent upon application. Advertisements should reach this office by the 25th of the month previous to date of publication.

Drafts on New York, or postal orders, instead of checks are requested.

Correspondence from all points and articles of all kinds, of interest to the Nursery Trade, and allied topics are solicited.

Rochester, N. Y., March, 1909.

Duty on Nursery Stock

That the nurserymen may understand the position of American Fruits on the tariff question as applied to nursery stock the editor takes the liberty of reprinting an editorial on this subject as prepared by him for The Post Express of Rochester, N. Y. The editorial in full follows:

In their arguments before the ways and means committee of the house of representatives at Washington, members of the American Association of Nurserymen, asking for changes in the tariff schedule under which nursery stock is imported, struck a note that apparently has been overlooked by friends as well as opponents of the protective tariff. The nurserymen asked increased duty on certain trees and shrubs that foreigners might be prevented from shipping inferior stock into this country. In other words, the nurserymen seek to protect their own industry by protecting their customers from fraud and deception.

It is well known to those acquainted with the nursery business that no other line of commercial endeavor offers more opportunities for deception. There was a time, many years ago, when advantage was taken of this fact. The business fell into disrepute and the "tree agent" was classed among the gold brick swindlers. But this has passed away since the growth in strength and influence of the American Association and the result of the agitation and work of this organization has been to place the business on a higher plane.

Under the present schedule the tariff on rose plants is 2½ cents per plant. The nurserymen ask that it be increased to 4 cents. This increase would scarcely affect the price of rose plants to purchasers, but it would insure them better stock in all grades. It was pointed out by the nurserymen, and their contention is upheld by florists, gardeners, and rose growers, that in Holland 80,000 plants can be produced to the acre. In this country but 18,000 can be grown. Those grown in Holland are woody; that is, coarse, and while productive of large plants and much foliage, bring forth but few flowers. Again, the imported plants are not hardy and soon die as a result of the different climatic conditions to be found here. The American propagated plants are strong and hardy, productive of many flowers, and offer greater resistance to the onslaughts of insects and disease.

When it came to the question of fruit-tree seedlings, the nurserymen asked for a specific duty instead of the present rate

which is a mixture of specific and ad valorem duties. An example cited is the duty on pear seedlings which are now admitted under a duty of \$1 per thousand plants and 15 per cent. on the value. The nurserymen ask that a specific duty of \$2 per thousand be substituted. This change would have the effect of admitting to the country only the highest grades of pear-tree seedlings and in a few years would make better orchards and improved fruit. This also applies to apple, quince, and St. Julien plum tree seedlings. A specific duty instead of a mixed duty is also asked on conifera and deciduous trees and shrubs.

The object of the specific duty is not so much to increase the duty as it is to protect the nurserymen from many annoyances and great expense imposed upon them by the present law. The valuation of nursery stock is fixed by the government appraisers at the time of import. The stock is purchased months in advance by the nurserymen and they give as the valuation the price paid for the stock at the time it is purchased. If, under the present law, poor crops in Europe have resulted in a scarcity of stock at the time of importation, the appraisers fix the value as it appeals to them at that time. Should the nurserymen give a valuation lower than the one set by the appraisers they are subject to heavy penalties and fines which in turn compel them to increase the price to consumers to protect themselves from loss. On the other hand, if the crops are better than the average this causes a decrease in the market valuation at the time of importation and the nurserymen must pay the duty and then meet in competition inferior stock at ridiculously low prices, dumped into this country by foreigners. The honest nurseryman is caught no matter which way the tide runs. Added to this is the injury done the nursery industry when persons buying inferior stock fail to get good fruit or fine flowers. Persons so swindled place the blame on the shoulders of the American nurserymen instead of putting the burden on the foreign growers where it rightfully belongs. In the case of rhododendrons, tulips and many other plants that can be propagated better and cheaper in Europe than in America, the nurserymen ask that the tariff be removed entirely and such plants admitted free of duty.

The revision of the tariff along the lines suggested by the nurserymen would mean better ornamental trees for parks and private estates and improved fruit trees for the large orchard owners and the home-keeper who wishes one or two fruit-bearing trees in his back yard.

Worth While

We are going to consider editorially the new work just issued by George C. Roeding, president and manager of the Fancher Creek Nurseries, of Fresno, California. The Catalogue, or more properly speaking, the work of instruction, contains more than 100 pages, printed on good paper and finely illustrated. The cover is done in colors and bears the title, "California Horticulture." In the first place the cover catches the eye and creates a desire on the part of the beholder to look farther. Inside the cover is found useful information about weights, shipping, packing charges and freight classification. Then follows a description of the Fancher Creek Nurseries that carries conviction and makes one anxious to see some of the stock propa-

gated by this firm. Then follows well written articles on "Time to Plant," "Selecting Nursery Stock," "How to Treat Nursery Stock When Received," "Number of Trees or Plants on an Acre," "Preparing Trees for Planting," "How to Plant," "Bringing an Orchard or Vineyard into Bearing." All these subjects are taken up in detail and written in clear, understandable English. By the time one has read these words of advice he is ready to buy stock. He turns over the page and is carried through page after page of interesting description of all kinds of stock, his interest and understanding being increased by the judicious use of fine engravings. Surely this is a work of which Mr. Roeding may well be proud and which every nurseryman should obtain for the lessons to be learned in its reading are without number.

New Fruit: Cucumber Orange

Gardner, Mass.—A New England man has procured a vegetable which is a cross between a cucumber and an orange. The new cucumber is fine grained, delicious in taste and of a perfect yellow color, and it was produced in crossing the blossom of a cucumber and an orange by Howard S. Hill of this town.

"I had an orange and a cucumber one day and without thought mixed together some of the pulp of the two," tells Mr. Hill. "The product was mostly cucumber, but the orange gave it a most delectable flavor."

"Instantly the idea came to mind to blend the two into one growth. Then I began my experiments. The first year the product of my cucumber vine changed slightly in color. The second year they took on the almost round shape of the orange. The third year the cucumber took the perfect round shape, the spines or little prickles dropped off and the cucumber had the unmistakable orange flavor. I picked the cucumber orange ten weeks after planting. From a single vine I had five perfect ones."

"The cucumber orange is of goodly size, even larger than an orange. On the inside of it nearest the skin it is mostly orange and has the little cells similar to that fruit. The center of the orange cucumber is the same as that of a cucumber, but the seeds are not like those of either an orange or a cucumber."

"At the present time, at the end of the third year, I have upward of sixty seeds, and propose to plant all these when I put my next crop into the ground. I hope soon to raise seedless cucumber oranges."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note the absurd news report that a hybrid half orange and half cucumber has been grown. An "orange gourd," or *Cucurbita foetidissima* exists which it might be possible to cross fertilize with the cucumber, since they belong to the same genus. But that the cross fertilization of two such distinct genera as *Cucurbitaceae*, to which the cucumber belongs, and *Rutaceae*, to which the orange allies itself—the one a tree growing to be even 500 years old and the other a trailing, short-lived annual, sometimes perennial—is beyond the skill of a Burbank or the dreams of a Darwin. This is to say nothing, even, of the absurdity of the claim that the first inoculation influenced the shape, color and taste of the resultant fruit.

Garden City, N. Y. A. K. PETIT.

OF INTEREST TO THE TRADE

Tennessee Nurserymen

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 28.—The fourth annual convention of the Tennessee State Nurserymen's Association was held yesterday morning in the assembly hall of the Tulane Hotel. The opening and welcoming address was made by E. S. Shannon of the Nashville Board of Trade, who extended the courtesies of the city to the nurserymen. During the course of his remarks, he advocated development of better roads and river improvements which he said, were allied very closely with benefits derived from the Nurserymen's Association for the building of a bigger and better state. He urged planting of shade trees and said he was in favor of teaching the people of the state the value of beautifying the grounds surrounding their homes.

A. I. Smith of Knoxville, gave a most interesting talk on the topic, "Echoes from the Southern Nurserymen's meeting in Atlanta." A. J. Fletcher of Cleveland, spoke on "My Experience with Peaches in the Nursery and Orchard." W. W. Baird of Humboldt, and E. N. Chatten of Winchester, gave a very beneficial talk on the topic, "The Value of Carefully Packing Nursery Stock."

The following committees were appointed at the morning session and reported at the night session: Committee on resolutions, H. A. Morgan of Knoxville, Charles Pennington of Rutherford, and A. I. Smith of Knoxville; committee on nominations, R. A. Wilkes of Culleoka, J. L. Jones of Columbia, and W. H. Davis of Smithville; committee on auditing accounts, W. L. Smith of Linton, and Otto Henniger of Memphis.

Afternoon Session

The afternoon session was opened with an address by A. J. Bryn of Sylvia, on the "Important Nursery Methods." This paper was followed by a lively discussion which was entered into by many members of the association.

A lecture was given on the "Peach Tree Borer," by E. C. Cotton of the Tennessee agricultural experiment station. Mr. Cotton described the latest improved methods of combating this most injurious of all peach insects. His talk was forcefully presented, and use was made of many interesting stereopticon slides.

This talk was followed by the report of the committee on resolutions, which was appointed at the morning session. Nine resolutions were submitted, all of which were accepted. The first commended the efforts of Commissioner of Agriculture J. W. Thompson to get horticulture and agriculture introduced as studies into the public schools. The second set forth the valuation of the horticultural interests of the state at \$10,000,000 and recommended that to foster the interests invested in orchards that state inspections of nurseries and orchards be made and demonstrations of the spraying of trees be given, and that the appropriation by the state legislature be raised to \$5,000, to be given to the state board of entomology for use in the fight now being made against the enemies of the orchards.

Other resolutions were adopted thanking the management of the Tulane Hotel

for use of the assembly hall; Stark Bros. for the beautiful exhibit of apples displayed for the benefit of the members and other resolutions on various matters in regard to horticultural interests.

A practical demonstration of the use of spraying machinery was given in front of the Polk street entrance of the hotel by the International Harvesting Machine Co., showing both power and hand sprayers in action. After this display the meeting adjourned until 7:30 in the evening.

Night Session

The night session was taken up largely by reports of the committees on auditing and nominations. The former reported the books of the organization as being cor-

rectly kept and all of the reports of the secretary as being satisfactory. The following officers were unanimously elected: President, J. C. Hale of Winchester, to succeed F. G. McCord of Nashville; W. Y. C. Grant of Columbia, was elected vice-president, and G. M. Bentley of Knoxville, was re-elected secretary and treasurer. An interesting talk on "Some of Tennessee's Greatest Needs" was made by J. L. Jones of Columbia, after which a general discussion of the subject was entered into by the members. Following this discussion the meeting adjourned to meet again the last week of January, 1910.

More About Prices

Editor AMERICAN FRUITS:

Just came across your inquiry in January issue as to why prices should not be printed in advertisements of nursery stock.

We are very pronounced in our opinion as to why the attaching of prices to such ads. is very demoralizing to the trade. If prices are attached there are always "leeches" who have access to wholesale ads., but are in no way entitled to wholesale prices, who order stock, expecting same to be packed free and in some cases insist on having carriage paid because "so and so" pays the freight on his (retail) sales. This one item is very annoying. Different classes of buyers are entitled to and deserve different prices. All nurserymen see the justice of this.

Then again: One brother nurseryman,

Mr. A, has a heavy surplus in some line, say silver maples. Perhaps the block is on rented ground and must be moved. He is anxious to save himself from loss, and sometimes is willing to dispose of them for the mere cost of digging and packing, being willing to lose cost of growing profits, etc., in order to save himself the further loss of digging. Mr. B is in the same condition on three-year apple; C on plum; D on pear; E on peach, and so on through the entire list. Their ads. may state their extremity and willingness to sell at a bargain, bringing them all of the inquiry that a priced ad. would without carrying the odium that "cheap prices means cheap stock," a statement too often verified in experience as all nurserymen perhaps

know to their sorrow, at the same time injuring no one else. What do these priced ads. mean to all other nurserymen? Of course, nine-tenths of all priced ads. are for stock offered below the regular market price. Some of them as above mentioned at one-half the cost of growing and digging. Mr. Buyer sees these ads. and, while he does not want to buy of the cheap man for fear of cheap stock, uses his prices as a club to hammer down all others' quotations, and usually with a considerable degree of success. Besides, other advertisers, seeing these low prices quoted, get scared at the prospects—for we all recognize that our wares must be disposed of while of a marketable size—goes to cutting and slashing his prices which his better judgment says he should have, and finally the most resolute must bow to the inevitable, cut his prices or keep his stock.

No, we think prices on nursery stock are now as low as it can possibly be sold to leave a margin to the grower and are opposed to any measure tending to the ruinous prices of the "ninties." We have had our experience with the priced ads. and know the results.

The unpriced ad., if well written, will mean almost, if not quite, as much to the man in desperation to dispose of certain blocks, perhaps even more; to all others, immensely more. Let us not take a step backwards. HOPEDALE NURSERIES, Hopedale, Ill., Feb. 2, '09. J. W. Griesemer.

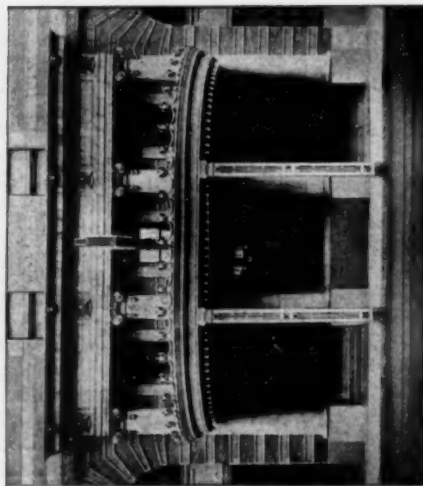


Photo by N. R. Graves

Cornus sanguinea—English Dogwood

Hotel Seneca

Views and Pen Picture of Hostelry at Rochester, N. Y., Where American Association of Nurserymen Will Make Its Headquarters When in Annual Convention Next June.



Main Entrance

Hotel Seneca, designated as the headquarters of the American Association at its convention in Rochester, N. Y., next June, is situated on Clinton avenue south near Main street. It occupies one of the finest and most central sites of any building in the city and commands a picturesque view of Rochester and the surrounding country. It is in the midst of the retail and wholesale district. The interior cars pass the entrance, and all stations are reached either by direct trolley service or transfer. The Lyceum Theater, the leading play house, is next door south of the hotel.

This hotel marks the beginning of an advance in hotel design, and is one of the best buildings of its kind in the country. The architecture is modern in every detail, and embodies the latest ideas in massive hotel construction. The materials used in building are steel, brick, concrete, marble and bronze. It is absolutely fire proof.

Hotel Seneca is one of the new Twentieth Century structures. It is ten stories high and contains three hundred and fifty large, airy rooms luxuriously furnished with every convenience. From the basement to the electric sign on the roof, every detail has been carefully worked out in perfect harmony.

The entire lobby is finished in a modern rendering of the French Renaissance style.



cut by Egli, the renowned artist, and are on gold foundations. On the south side of the room is an elaborately carved mantel with green marble facing. The portieres are of forest green velvet with valance, bearing the Seneca coat-of-arms in illuminated Spanish leather.

The most unique feature of this hotel, and one which has no counterpart in America, is the Pompeian dining room, which is strongly suggestive of the architecture of the days of Caesar. The mosaic floor in Greek effect, together with the bay windows of Greek design on the south, with the walls and ceilings decorated in beautiful tones of red, blue, gold, green and black, carry out the color scheme of



Grill Room

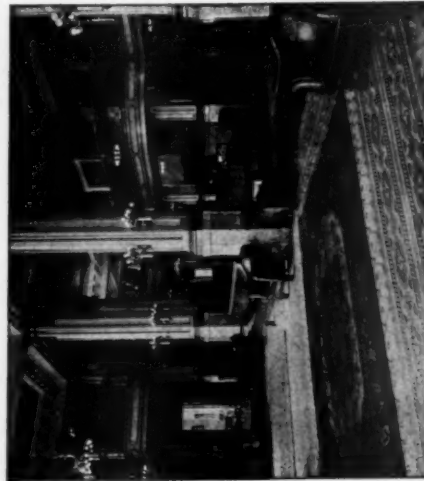
the Pompeian period. The bases, columns, walls and ceilings are finished in Caen stone and the lion's head is of bronze.

The bar and buffet is finished in mahogany. Three immense panels in oil representing the kitchen, the refectory and the brewery in an old monastery, decorate the walls directly back of the bar.

The men's grill room in connection with the buffet is decidedly medieval. The Gothic ceiling gives the impression of a stone vault with its timeworn and mossy appearance. The wall space from vault paintings which take one back to the days of chivalry. The furniture is of Old English oak. The Gothic curtain hangings are

with the Seneca coat-of-arms. Private dining rooms open from the ball room. The whole second floor is carefully arranged for convention and reception purposes.

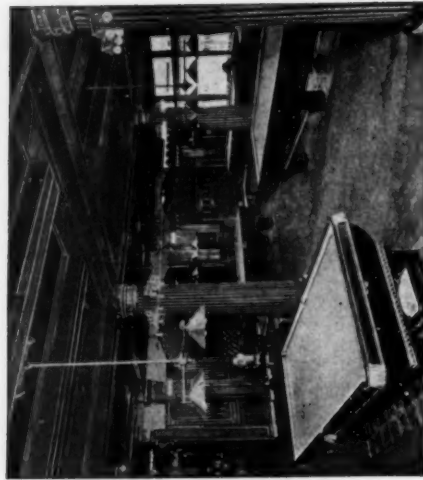
The sleeping apartments are finished in white enamel with tightly fitted mahogany double doors with tub or shower baths. Telephone connections in every room. Some of the bedrooms are fitted with brass bedsteads, while others have walnut and mahogany in Colonial, Louis XV., Louis XVI. and Old English design. As there are no other high buildings in close proximity, day light, pure air and perfect ventilation is evidenced in every nook and corner of this hostelry.



Lobby, Showing Part of the Mezzanine Floor

The armorial device and symbolic decorations of the Hotel Seneca are not an arrangement of arbitrary forms, but follow closely the usages and traditions of the Seneca Indians after which the hotel has been named.

The coat-of-arms and motto which have been included in some of the wall decorations, and used further on the house stationery and in marking the linen, china, etc., carries with it that part of the Indian tradition which lends itself most naturally to hotel decoration. The motto, "Do Wah-O-Noh," was given to the designer by a Seneca Indian, who has been for years a caretaker of his tribe's history.



Billiard Room

asked what it was, but his reply "wampum" stood for "sacred," in other words, it was the adjective he received not the noun.

The beautiful workmanship of these sacred tokens has always rendered them very attractive to the traveller, and their occasional passage to his hands has no doubt given rise to the belief that wampum means money.

The streamer which bears the motto is a beaded belt and the motto itself is Nun-Do-Wah-O-Noh, which means "the people of the great hill." This designation was given the Seneca tribe because of the peculiar form of their earliest dwellings. Living, as they did, in the more or less unbroken plane of the valley, they threw up mounds of earth about the occasional tree, and converted these mounds into dwellings which were guarded by braves placed as sentinels on two sides, as shown in ancient records of the tribe. The same records show the medicine man on the top of the mound or "great hill," where his view was more extended and his high rank shown by his exalted position.

Where the coat-of-arms appears on the net curtains at the windows, the diapered background represents one of the most typical Seneca arrow-heads, whilst the



the buffet is decidedly medieval. The Gothic ceiling gives the impression of a vault with its heavy timber and masonry supports. The buffet is a masterpiece of paintings which take one back to the days of chivalry. The furniture is of Old English oak. The Gothic curtain hangings are in keeping with the tone of the surroundings. A chef of acknowledged superiority has charge of the preparation of all edibles served. The larder contains at all times every delicacy of the season.

Another architectural feature of importance which facilitates the service is the location of the kitchen on the same floor as the dining rooms.

In the northeast corner of the building, adjoining the buffet and grill room, is the billiard parlor. This room contains eight



Pompeian Room

French marble wainscoting meets the level of the eye, while the wall panels are colored in oxidized green and gold, with ceilings suggestive of Spanish leather, and the cornices and embellishments in old ivory. Tiffany glass windows of Renaissance design afford a pleasant relation to all of the interior decorations. The main offices, news stands and cigar stands are of mahogany resting on marble foundations. The railings which encircle the mezzanine floor and the stairway are of antique Japanese bronze. The furniture is mahogany upholstered in Spanish leather.

The main entrance to the hotel is on Clinton avenue south, and to the lobby from Seneca place, a private street running from Clinton avenue to Cortland street. A porte-cochere affords protection to those alighting from carriages in inclement weather, a convenience possessed by but few hotels.

A delightful feature of this hostelry is the elaborate dining room—done in another rendering of the French Renaissance style. Its massive columns, cabinet work and furniture are of richly finished mahogany. The ceiling is of old gold, and the cornices are finished in the various tones of old ivory and onyx. The magnificent glass effects were purchased by Tiffany of New York. Three mural paintings depicting Italian garden scenes are in harmony with the general effect. These were exe-

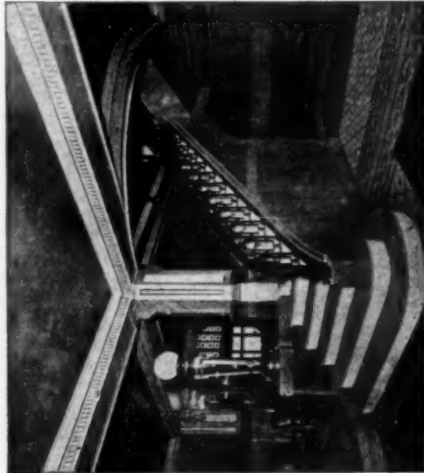


One of the Bedrooms

tionary and in marking the linen, china, etc., carries with it that part of the Indian tradition which lends itself most naturally to hereditary transmission.

In the place of the conventional shield or cartouche employed in heraldry, the pelt of an animal appears bearing four animals and four birds, representing the animal and bird "houses," or branches of the governing bodies and answering to the two houses found in the governing bodies of civilized nations.

In the case of the Senecas, the animals were the deer, the wolf, the bear, and the beaver, and the birds were the heron, the loon, the duck and the snipe. The crest



Main Stairway

shows two la crosse sticks, emblems of the game in which, as a tribe, the Senecas were supposed to be practically invincible. Surmounting which is the victor's cap with its cockade and single hawk's feather. The possession of which was at all times eagerly sought and its perpetuation in the tribe's symbolism is found on records from remote times.

Seneca stood for strength. A bow or a boat was said to be Seneca. The oak leaf in the mural decorations of the halls of the Seneca stand for this strength. The five pointed star below the shield represents the five nations, one of which was the Seneca tribe. This star was usually formed of a piece of colored shell or polished bone and imbedded in a disc of silver and was held to possess a talismanic power, becoming a treasure to be passed down from father to son and guarded carefully for its power as a talisman.

The decorative chains typify the wampum which, contrary to popular belief, was not a form of money, but another talisman. The Indian found with this belt or string of shells, pebbles, polished bones, etc., was



Ladies' Restaurant

border shows an arrangement of the wampum" stood for "sacred." In other words,

The appropriateness of this symbolic perpetuation of the traditions of the famous Senecas will impress all who pause to consider that in all probability the "People of the Great Hill" had their primitive abodes on the very land now occupied by the luxurious Hotel Seneca.

Ornamental Dogwoods

(Continued from page 9)

The Silky-leaved Dogwood; Cornus amomum; is about the latest of the native dogwoods to flower, and usually comes in to bloom from June 15th to 20th. The clusters of deep blue fruits are very ornamental and conspicuous in September and first of October. The branches and stems are dull purplish red and have an ornamental value in a winter landscape. It should receive the same treatment as the Red Osier Dogwood, that is, when the bushes become old and gnarled, and the branches lose their color, they should be cut close down to the ground, when they will renew their youth with fresh beauty. This may make a temporary break in a shrub border, but with cultivation and fertilization the breach will soon be filled up.



A Corner of Mezzanine Floor

SCRAPS FROM MY NOTE BOOK

By JNO. S. KERR

This month Mr. Kerr contributes an article on "The Elevated Plateau of the Middle Southwest." The immensity of the area of the United States with her great diversity and the richness of her soils, the breadth of her longitude and latitude, her wonderful topography, comprising lofty mountain ranges, sheltered, verdant valleys, coastwise balmy plains, her life-giving streams, her altitudes and her depressions, all conspire to make up a most comprehensive, interesting and valuable flora; and in no feature is this more apparent or important than in the pomological sections of her illimitable natural resources. The American Pomological Society in all the valuable service it has rendered our country, reared a great monument to mark her great strides of far reaching usefulness in the making and publishing in her report of 1899 of "The Revised Catalog of Fruits," "Recommended for Cultivation in Various Sections of the United States and the British Provinces."

It is not our purpose to note the nineteen pomological sections outlined from Maine to California and from the Dakotas to Texas, but only a small, and until recently little known, part clustering about the Pecos and the Rio Grande valleys of Texas and New Mexico. By reference to a map, the great elevated plateau falling largely in Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico, and more accurately referred to as sections 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of the pomological districts as outlined in the map of the pomological catalogue referred to. If you consider the great altitude of this section ranging from 2,000 feet in the valleys to 8,000 feet elevation on the mountains, even more, the arid and bleak mountain sides, many of them covered with perpetual snow, the deep, sheltered, rich, well watered valleys teeming with verdure, you will be enabled better to comprehend the great diversity of natural products and the great possibilities in the evolution of a new and heretofore incomprehensible horticulture.

At some future time we hope to speak especially of that part of this belt clustering around Grand Junction, Col., and other similar sections of the middle west where \$3 lands are transferred into orchards worth and selling for \$2,000 and more per acre, based on the handsome returns they make, but for this time we beg to call attention mainly to the Pecos Valley and surrounding country which section we, for our purposes in this connection, will denominate: The Elevated Plateau of the Middle Southwest.

The lower Rio Grande Valley, as we saw in our former communication, is a rich semi-tropic, semi-arid section with rich soil, responding wonderfully to irrigation husbandry. From Del Rio, Tex., northward, lying along the Pecos Valley (pronounced Pacos) to about Santa Rosa, New Mexico, but more especially that part from Pecos City to Roswell, is the center of our present consideration. From Del Rio to near Pecos is still largely covered by stock ranches, but from Grand Falls, below Pecos, to above Roswell, the ranchman's sway has been superseded by the irrigation farmer, with his alfalfa-fed, blooded

cattle and horses and hogs, and his orchards of peaches, prunes (*Prunus Domestica*) his unsurpassed apples, his European pears and his vinifera, or so-called California grapes.

The soil of the valleys of the Pecos and the many other streams tributary to it, is a rich alluvium, for the most part a heavy adobe silt deposit during ages past; further back from the streams it is of a lighter loam, disintegrations evidently of the limestone formations during ages past, all rich in the elements of plant food and responding bountifully to the application of the arts of agriculture and of water. There are millions of acres of these rich lands.

The water for irrigation is obtained

you will be charmed by the clean, clear complexion and the peculiarly bright colors of the skin.

To tell of the many princely orchards and vineyards of this section and of the almost fabulous crops they are producing and the returns therefrom, of the waving alfalfa fields and the fine shorthorn cattle and the premiums they have won at the Chicago, Kansas City and Fort Worth fat stock shows, of the thrift, prosperity and contentment of the people, of the twice a month train and double train excursions of home seekers and investors constantly going into this country, would make a story more like fiction than like fact. Really the fierce and successful battle of



A Texas Pear Orchard

largely from the Pecos river and its tributaries by the gravity process, of dams and ditches. Immense springs of water flow out of the ground in the midst of the prairies which are caught in the irrigation ditches and conveyed away to the farms and orchards, many of the streams flowing full sized creeks from these wonderful springs.

Artesian wells at a depth of 200 to 500 feet with a strong flow of pure water suitable for crops are found over a large part of these valleys, and furnish a fine supply of irrigating water. The rainfall of this section is about twenty inches annually, so that only partial irrigation is necessary.

The climate is mild and pleasant, the thermometer ranging in rare cases of ten degrees above to sixty above in winter, and from fifty to ninety in summer. The nights are always cool in summer, scarcely a night that the sleeper does not need a blanket for comfort, while the days in summer are rather warm, but always tempered by an invigorating breeze. The air is exceedingly pure and bracing. In the language of Col. Parker Earle of Roswell, "God has winnowed the atmosphere of every vestige of fungus and of bacterial life," so there is perfect freedom from malaria, and perfect immunity from pear blight, grape mildew or black rot, apple scab, twig blight, blackberry rust and the great train of bacterial and fungus troubles incident to the lower and moister sections. If you will but examine the fruit that comes from these elevated districts,

the Texas ranger and the ranchman with the native Indian some thirty to fifty years ago, and the reign of the cowboy from the '70s to the close of the '80s, has furnished theme most entrancing for story and song of most facile writers, yet the most marvelous history is that of the reclamation work of the engineer, the man with the hoe, the stock farmer, the orchardist, the vineyardist, the homebuilder and the civilian, and we would not fail to recognize the railroad builder and the real estate promoter in this transformation.

The secretaries of commercial clubs of the many new and enterprising towns in this section may be depended upon to verify the facts if asked to. "Southwestern Horticulture," 64 pages, may be had by request of Texas Nursery Co., Sherman, Tex.

Strawberry Plants Scarce

Davenport, Ia., Feb. 16.—Where to get their strawberry plants this year is a question that is bothering the Scott county fruit growers somewhat. At the meeting of the association the question of co-operation in buying was discussed, and it was practically determined to buy together from a Missouri firm which does a wholesale business in this line. Last year this company is said to have sold 29,000,000 plants, where this year it has but 6,000,000 with which to meet the demand. Plants are understood to be proportionately short all over the country, owing to the dry weather last summer.

COMMENT AND DISCUSSION

Free Trees

The following correspondence passed between William Pitkin, secretary of the Eastern Association of Nurserymen, and James S. Whipple of the New York State Forest, Fish and Game Commission. Mr. Pitkin makes a strong argument in his letter while at the same time Mr. Whipple comes back and calls Mr. Pitkin's attention to the fact that the nurserymen have "overlooked a bet." That is they have failed to cater to a trade that, properly developed, would add many thousands of dollars to the right side of the tree grower's ledger. The letters follow:

Feb. 12, 1909.

Hon. James S. Whipple, Commissioner,
Albany, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—The attention of this association has been called to the fact that your commission is offering forest trees to the planters, and to be furnished by the state at cost prices.

It seems to us that this is an invasion on the part of the state on the nursery interests of the state, which are an important factor in its prosperity. We can see no reason why the state should go into the business of manufacturing trees and selling them at cost prices, any more than the manufacturing of boots and shoes, and clothing, and other articles of general use.

We think the nurseries of the state and the country thoroughly well able to supply the demand for trees and plants, and are entitled to a legitimate profit in handling the same, and should not be handicapped by competition of this character.

If our point of view is wrong, we should be glad to have you set us right, but we feel that we should protest vigorously against this new departure, which if allowed to go on unchecked, will probably result in the furnishing of fruit trees, ornamental shrubs, roses and other nursery products, without limit.

Yours truly, WM. PITKIN,
Secretary Eastern Nurserymen's Association.

Wm. Pitkin,
Rochester, N. Y.:

Feb. 20, 1909.

Dear Sir—Your kind favor of February 12th received. Trees for commercial purposes are furnished the people of the state for lumber under an enactment of the legislature. It is done to encourage farmers to have their unproductive land planted and from the standpoint of public interest it is a necessary thing to do. My own contention was that they should be given free as we give fish for the restocking of our streams.

This is on the theory that you have not done much business with the raising of trees for lumbering purposes. My view of it is, that it is a necessity to plant great numbers of trees and the necessity is so great that nothing else can be considered. I do not think the people of the state will, in view of this necessity take any other view of it. On the other hand, I do not think you need worry a minute about the state furnishing fruit trees, shrubs, etc. That would be unreasonable and unnecessary. Very truly yours,

J. S. WHIPPLE,
Commissioner.

Comment and Discussion

We print herewith a communication from A. H. Lake of Henry Lake Sons Co., Black River Falls, Wis. The editor of American Fruits is in hearty accord with the views expressed by Mr. Lake and an extended editorial comment will be made in the April issue of this journal. The letter from Mr. Lake and the article to which he makes reference follows:

Editor AMERICAN FRUITS:

American Fruits for February just at hand. We note your comment on Mr. Simmons proposed bill, and other articles discussing proposed legislation in other states. Enclosed we hand you clipping taken from the Dakota Farmer published at Brookings, N. D. This is a paid advertisement of a Dakota nurseryman. Is it any wonder that the nursery business is in very bad repute when a member of the profession will spend his own money to publicly slander the business in a wicked, vicious manner? This party is not the only one in this part of the country doing this same class of work. These nurserymen rarely ever belong to any nurseryman's association; always belong to their state horticultural society and work their slander against the nursery business through their horticultural society, the farmers' institute and the horticultural columns of the farm press. They grow a few items of the nursery line and buy the cheapest grade of nursery stock they can find to fill the shortages of their few orders. In their home locality they all have an unenviable reputation as "jobbers" of nursery stock. They seem to think it is their duty to publicly slander the honest nurseryman who has spent years of his best life and his money to build up and equip a nursery plant with good office buildings, packing and costly storage house and train up skilled help at high wages. It requires years to build up such a plant. It requires first class land, skill and time to develop a nursery plant, with a full general line of nursery stock of all the different grades required and it is utterly impossible to do this at "Cheap John" prices which these parties advocate.

Another serious damage to the nursery business is the custom of the large nurserymen sending their trade list to parks, cemeteries and private individuals. This cuts in ahead of the local retail nurseryman and causes him to do the same cut-throat business. Again many nurserymen will advertise and sell grafts to farmers. One farmer with 500 grafts will supply a whole neighborhood with trees gratis.

It occurs to the writer that the American Association should take up some of these matters and strive for correction of them. It could also maintain a publicity bureau and furnish the planter with much reliable information as to grades of nursery stock and what was a fair price for such, by publishing illustrated articles showing grades and also giving some information with regard to cost of maintaining a first class nursery. Much could be done in this line to head off vicious legislation. This would be far better than to

do as the railroads did and let the people give it to them "in the neck."

Prices for nursery stock are altogether too low. The trade is kept out of financial disaster to-day on account of the enormous demand for stock which enables us to clean out every bit of surplus stock at some prices. We are all pushing off the surplus at cut prices to the planter and thoroughly demoralizing the business and when this demand begins to drop off many firms are going to be seriously crippled.

Yours truly, A. H. LAKE.

The article referred to follows:

It is estimated that not less than \$125,000 are taken out of this state annually for worthless trees and at criminally high prices; and notwithstanding the work of the State Horticultural Society, this amount is increasing yearly with the increasing ability of the people to buy and pay.

This is surely a great waste and works a great hardship in many individual cases and there should be a remedy.

I have been acting as a committee of the state society for more than a year to try and find and report a remedy; but have reported that I can find no remedial legislation that will stop or modify this without acting equally against legitimate interstate commerce except that there must be many individual cases that can be reached and punished through the courts.

The best practical remedy is for every planter to become a member of the state horticultural society. Send \$1 to Prof. Hensen of Brookings, the secretary, and become a member; get in touch with horticulture and horticulturists and you are safe.

Where you now throw away money, labor and time on worthless or doubtful stock and at actual criminal prices, you will be instructed how to properly expend a few dollars and get satisfactory returns in orchards, groves, fruits and flowers.

Go at it right. Give the "Tree Missionaries" the "go by" and, until you can find some better way, send to the (—) Nursery for a catalogue. Do it now. It will help you when the enemy comes.

This is an advertisement and I am paying for it, but it is all true.

(Signed)

Fine White Strawberry

A white strawberry which will grow throughout the year and is superior to the common red strawberry, which survives but a few months, is the latest plant creation of Hugo Lilienthal, landscape gardener and horticulturist, of Berkeley, Cal., who is the chief organizer of juvenile horticultural societies in the bay cities.

According to Lilienthal, the new berry is capable of propagation in the depth of winter and is of perfect form and flavor and much more delectable than the red strawberry of the markets.

He declared that the berry may be planted in close rows, which interferes not at all with its productiveness. A small patch of the new strawberry, he said, will keep a small family supplied throughout the year.—"News," Griffing, Cal.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN

The Demand for Ornamental Stock

Paper Read by J. W. Schutte, St. Louis, Mo.

The demand for ornamental stock in the West is just beginning, every year shows an improvement. We can—as nurserymen—increase this demand by furnishing stock to customers, which thrives well, and is well grown, so it will be a beauty to look upon always. Ornamental stock generally is sold in small lots, and every tree, shrub or plant should be a well grown specimen; the customer sees it every day, and if it pleases him he will “come back” and plant more, but if he is dissatisfied because you have furnished him a crooked, mis-shapen tree his taste to beautify his place is killed, and the future demand in that direction is stopped. Better grow 500 of an article—grow it well—ask a reasonable price for it, than 5,000 “grown any old way” which you may be able to sell cheap. The customer will gladly pay you a good price for well grown specimen.

We used to think years ago that if we got 50 cents for a shade tree it was a good price, for this same sized tree we now get \$1.50 and \$2.00, but we grow it better, straighter, dig it better, and throw the culls on the brush pile. It pays us.

Facts will bear me out that in our city we have many hedges of California Privet, and it is only of late years that they have been extensively planted. I remember, not ten years ago, we at that time considered our plant of about 2,000 cuttings of C. Privet “big pumpkins” we now would consider a plant 25 times as large just enough for the present demand on us, and there are others growing them in quantity here also. For the last three years the demand has exceeded the supply, and there will be none to throw on the brush pile this year.

The people of the West are not yet the consumers of ornamental stock that our eastern friends are, but they are “coming fast”; our sales in ornamentals show a decided gain every year.

In conclusion, the supply of well grown ornamental stock is short, there may be enough of the “grown any old way” kind, but don't sell it—burn it—and start over again. Grow choice specimens and choice varieties.

“Should Shipments of Nursery Stock Be Packed Wet or Dry to Escape Damage by Freezing”

Paper Read by Geo. H. Whiting, Yankton, S. D.

The subject assigned to me is one of considerable importance as well as one on which we do not quite agree. So far as I can inform myself it seems to be the opinion of some of our heaviest shippers of nursery stock that it is best to pack dry. I have never made any extended experiments along this line, but from what experience I have had I will say pack dry. That is, I would use slightly moistened material around and in contact with the roots, placing a layer of absolutely dry chaff or shingle tow entirely around the contents of the box—using a strong tight box that has been thoroughly paper lined. This layer of dry packing should be at least three to six inches thick, this forms a good non-conductor of heat and cold.

The tight paper-lined box excludes the air, and with this combination well carried out, and then allowing the frost to be drawn from the contents before the box is opened by placing box in a frost-proof cellar and keeping them from the air; the temperature will change very slowly from warm to cold and from cold to warm, and practically no damage will be done. It is not the freezing of the roots that hurts them, it is the exposure to the air and light and the rapid drawing out of the frost. In short, it is the suddenness or rapidity of getting from one extreme to the other that works the injury. We all know from experience that little or no damage is done to the roots of hardy trees that are frozen and thawed out again in the ground, even though the frost penetrates to the extreme ends of the rootlets. We know, too, that if the ground is slightly covered with litter, although it is extremely thin, so that the frost is drawn slowly, that the damage is still less. The whole secret, in my opinion, lies in regulating the change so that it will be slow and moderate. Let it be gradual, so that the tiny fibers and wood-cells will not be ruptured or broken before they are allowed to assume their normal position. A gradual and slow change will allow them to do this, while a sudden or radical one will in all probability prove fatal.

A few years ago it was thought that if trees were frozen while in our storage cellars, that they were sure to be ruined. We now know that we can allow the contents of a cellar to freeze up solid without injury, if we keep it closed up tight and dark until the frost is completely drawn out before opening it, so as to have the change take place slowly and gradually.

Another point that is perhaps worthy of consideration, in comparatively dry stock the contraction and expansion is not so great, hence less injury occurs.

Outlook for Small Fruit Plants

Paper Read by G. L. Holsinger, Rosedale, Kan.

If our observations are correct there has been a considerable decrease in the supply of small fruit plants in the last four or five years. This conclusion is based on our limited knowledge of local conditions. We do comparatively little traveling in connection with our business, but from what we observe locally it seems more difficult to procure small fruit plants now than heretofore.

For the greater part of our plants we have depended on the commercial plantings near Kansas City and St. Joseph. Fortunately there are many large plantations near both of these distributing points from which it was formerly possible to secure large quantities of most of the varieties of small fruit plants.

The outlook at Kansas City is that the raspberry patches will supply about one-third of a normal yield of fairly good plants. Around St. Joseph we consider the crop a total failure.

Conditions generally on raspberry patches for plants or fruit are far from encouraging. There has not been the usual amount of planting lately there should have been if crops and prices had been satisfactory.

As a result the older patches have played out and have not enough plants to justify digging, while the young patches have few plants as a result of the drought of last summer at tipping season.

The only really first class patch I know anything about is a small one of a couple of acres that was heavily mulched last spring.

It is in the best condition of any berry patch I remember to have ever seen and every tip has rooted.

We note that each year there is an increased demand for raspberry transplants. I look with a degree of satisfaction on this change, for the transplants can be made to produce many new tips for the succeeding year in addition to the fact that tips have given such satisfactory results the last two or three years owing to late freezes.

We have been unable at our place to satisfactorily propagate gooseberries from hard wood cuttings, and have depended entirely on rooted layers for plants, and as planting has ceased, to a great extent, rooted layers are hard to find.

There is really little wonder at the rate at which they have increased in price, and my judgment is that they will go higher, though they seem to have about reached the limit at which most people will buy for commercial planting.

mercial planting.

Blackberries are readily grown from root cuttings, but here the trouble arises again of being able to procure a large enough supply of roots free from rust and unmixed with other varieties. The redeeming feature of this practice is that ground once planted to root cuttings will produce each year thereafter for a period many very fine sucker plants, and as in common with raspberries and gooseberries the plants are hard to procure from old patches, it looks as if we must grow them ourselves.

What is true of these fruits mentioned is largely true of currants and red raspberries. Poor returns for a number of seasons has discouraged the fruit growers. There is little planting being done, and it is well nigh impossible to get a goodly quality of either.

Small fruit conditions generally as they have come under my observation at this point seems to indicate that there is a slow general decrease in the production of both fruit and plants.

This coupled with the more rigid inspection laws has made it so that it is almost impossible to get people to dig the plants they have, for in Kansas under the new law no plants may be dug and sold unless passed upon by the state inspector, and the expense of the inspection is too great for any but the largest patches.

This inspection business, wise as it may be, and the increased trouble and expense incident thereto, indicates to me that hereafter as years go on, the greater part of the small fruit plants produced, will be grown, more and more by the nurseryman who offers them for sale.

When this becomes necessary, and it looks as if it would become necessary in the near future, the price on all kinds of small fruit plants will have to be, of necessity, considerably advanced.

TRANSPORTATION AND LEGISLATION

Transportation Report

Editor AMERICAN FRUITS:

Mr. Charles Sizemore, traffic manager for Stark Bros., Louisiana, Mo., and the writer were present and represented the American Association of Nurserymen at the Western Classification Committee meeting, which convened at Mobile, Ala., January 13th. There were more than 500 items on the docket and as we were last on the list to appear before the committee, did not get a hearing until the afternoon of the 20th.

The item as it appeared on the docket was the "Revision of the Valuation of Nursery Stock."

A few days before starting for Mobile the writer sent out a circular letter to about twenty of the leading western nurserymen, asking them to send me at Mobile the weights and invoice value of all cars handled the past season, also a number of box shipments. The time being so very short only about a third of this number responded. However, I was able to make up a list of 450 cars and 200 boxes, showing that the average invoice value was only \$4.91 per 100 pounds. We therefore decided that the proper thing to do was to ask that the release clause and invoice value be eliminated from the classification and that nursery stock be allowed to stand third class L. C. L. and class B. C. L.

We put in the eleven days from the time we left St. Louis interviewing each member of the committee personally and found that more than three-fourths were in favor of granting our petition.

On January 23d we received telegrams stating that the committee had recommended the elimination of the valuation clause which virtually means that our proposition has been carried and will likely be provided for in the next classification and will likely go into effect about April 1st, possibly March 1st.

This will mean that nursery stock will be shipped the same as other merchandise and in the case of loss or damage in transit nurserymen will be able to collect the actual invoice value. However, would advise nurserymen in presenting claims to keep them as low as practicable and as few as possible, as the number of claims in proportion to the volume of business had much to do with our being able to secure favorable action.

Southern Classification

This same topic will likely come up at the next meeting of the southern classification which meets at Mobile, March 8th.

Nursery stock being released in the southern territory at 3 cents per 100 lbs., which, according to the interstate commerce ruling, is not legal where released at less than invoice value. It is therefore important that the southern nurserymen decide on what changes they wish so that this matter can be properly presented to the committee.

W. C. REED,

Member of Transportation Committee.

N. B.—Our chairman, Mr. F. H. Stannard, being busy in the Kansas legislature, asked the writer to take this matter up, hence the above report. W. C. R.

Should Keep Claims Low

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway System.

Office of F. B. Houghton,
Asst. Freight Traffic Manager,
Chicago, Ill., Jan. 30, 1909.

Classification Nursery Stock.

Mr. Chas. Sizemore,
T. M., Stark Bros. Nurseries & Orchards
Co., Louisiana, Mo.:

My Dear Mr. Sizemore:

Think I am correct in saying that the committee is almost unanimously in favor of your proposition, namely, to eliminate reference to valuations and continue the lower ratings. It will be a matter of ten days or two weeks before the chairman will have the record complete, and before the official announcement can be made, but I have little or no doubt but what the proposition will carry.

I desire to aid your business, and in view of the clear manner in which you presented the complications ensuing from the fixing of an actual invoice value rating, caused them to reach the above conclusion, which I think is very favorable to the nursery shipping interests. I think your company and other large companies should show appreciation of this action by very careful scrutiny of claims presented for loss and damage in transit. I don't mean to infer that you have been unfair or unreasonable in the past, but in view of this action of the western roads, which is of great value to your company, I feel that you can afford to keep the claims down to the minimum, which you can do, I believe, as you sell delivered. Otherwise, if the carriers find from experience with this new classification, that the transportation risk is great, such belief may result in a proposition to advance the rating. Don't understand me as intending to assume a threatening attitude in the language I have used above. It is only my individual opinion, and said with the most friendly intentions.

I received the catalogues, also the box of apples, for which I thank you.

Yours truly,

F. B. HOUGHTON.

Legislation

Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1909.

Editor AMERICAN FRUITS:

In accordance with your request, I am enclosing summary of House Bill, No. 23,767, and regret that I have not a copy of the bill to send you, but this summary covers the important points.

This bill was prepared and introduced by the officials of the Entomological Department at Washington, and without any consultation with the representatives of the nursery interests.

We knew nothing of the matter until a few days ago, when we found that it had passed the House and had gone to the Senate, and had been favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Agriculture, and was in a fair way for passage by the Senate. Fortunately we were able to get the bill sent back to the Senate Committee for a hearing, and this hearing was given us on Wednesday of this week.

The main purpose of the bill was to provide for the examination, inspection and treatment when necessary of imported French seedlings at such ports of entry as might be designated by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Our committee took the position that we welcomed all reasonable examination and inspection, but that we felt that this examination should take place at the final destination, and in the warehouses or storage houses of the owner, as it is done in New York and other states, and argued that if the states could so handle it, there was no reason why the department at Washington could not do so.

We were accorded every opportunity to present our views by Senator Long of Kansas, chairman of the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, and by Mr. Scott of Kansas, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, and we also had an extended interview with Dr. Howard and other officials of his department.

Finally, at the suggestion of Representative Scott, it was agreed that the present bill should be held up for this session, and that before the next session of Congress the representatives of the nursery interests and the officials of the Department of Agriculture would get together and endeavor in good faith to prepare a bill for introduction next winter.

This we regarded as a very happy solution of the present question, and nothing will be done with the bill at this session, and this legislative committee, or a committee that may be appointed at the June convention, will no doubt take the matter up with the department at Washington and endeavor to formulate a bill that will be satisfactory all around.

The members of the legislative committee who were in Washington besides myself were Irving Rouse of Rochester, N. Y., James M. Pitkin of Newark, N. Y., J. H. Dayton of Painesville, O., Thomas B. Meehan of Dresher, Pa., Abner Hoopes of West Chester, Pa. and William H. Moon of Morrisville, Pa.

Yours truly,

WM. PITKIN,

Chairman of Legislative Committee.

Section 1. All imported nursery stock shall be subject to inspection by experts of the Department of Agriculture at such ports of entry as shall be designated by the Secretary of Agriculture. The secretary may dispense with such inspection if stock is accompanied by a satisfactory certificate.

Sec. 2. Unlawful to offer for entry any stock without proper certificate. Any stock offered without certificate shall be held in quarantine.

Sec. 3. Transportation companies shall notify official expert of arrival within 24 hours and hold for examination. Expert may enter any warehouse or depot for inspection.

Sec. 4. Every case must be marked with the name of consignor and consignee and country and district where grown.

Sec. 5. Any imported nursery stock found infested or suspected of infestation, shall be disinfected at expense of owner. After disinfection shall be detained in quarantine for necessary time to determine result of disinfection.

(Continued on page 18)

Legislation

(Continued from page 17)

If disinfection is complete stock shall be released. If not practicable to fully disinfect, stock shall be denied entry or destroyed at option of owner.

Sec. 6. Any stock infested with a new disease or pest shall be denied entry and returned to consignor or destroyed at option of owner.

Sec. 7. Infested foreign districts may be shut out entirely until satisfactorily cleaned up.

Sec. 8. Any stock grown in United States for interstate commerce, on complaint or suspicion of being infested with diseases new to the United States, shall be inspected, and if need be quarantined. Inspection to be made prior to November 1st, and if clear a certificate to be issued.

Sec. 9. Unlawful to ship stock under quarantine or violate act. Penalty, \$200 to \$500 fine, or one year of imprisonment, or both.

Sec. 10. Rules to be promulgated before July 1st each year.

Sec. 11. Appropriates \$25,000.

Sec. 12. Act effective June 30, 1909.

Sec. 13. Act shall not prevent state inspection.

Miami Valley Nurserymen

The Miami Valley Nurserymen's Association held its annual banquet at the Phillips House, Dayton, O., February 18, 1909, at which covers were laid for thirty-eight. The banquet was preceded by a business meeting at which T. J. Dinsmore of Troy, was elected president, W. F. Bohlender of Tippecanoe City, was elected vice-president, and W. N. Scarff of New Carlisle, was elected secretary and treasurer. The executive committee consists of M. A. Gaines, M. F. Barnes, J. W. McNary and the officers.

The banquet hall when thrown open presented a sight of most exquisite beauty, the floral decorations being lavish, and the music, which began as the doors were opened, was most inspiring. The dinner was such as only the Phillips House serves and by the time the last course was served everyone had that satisfied feeling that prepared them to receive enthusiastically the speeches of the evening. State Inspector Shaw was present as guest of the occasion and some amusement was aroused when the peas were served with a burlesque certificate attached to each case.

Mr. Frank Freeman of Phoneton, was the toastmaster, and the speakers of the evening were J. W. McNary of Dayton, and Mr. Broomhall, a prominent attorney of Troy, O. Mrs. Dinsmore, wife of the president, entertained the company with a recitation that was highly enjoyed.

Ask the Nurseryman

Before purchasing fruit trees ask the leading nurserymen for their catalogues. Most of these contain information of great value. If you are in doubt as to the varieties best adapted to your section, ask a reliable nurseryman, and then follow his advice. He will not mislead you, for it is not to his advantage to do so. Nurserymen with established reputations prefer to miss a sale rather than sell trees that will not prove satisfactory because they are not adapted to the section in which they are to be planted. Most fruit trees have their belts, depending on soil characteristics, rainfall, latitude, altitude, winter temperature and summer heat. All these must be studied, and the planting of trees for results must be governed accordingly. To plant trees is expensive. First comes the cost of the trees, but a small part. The use of the land, the cultivation till they are in bearing, and then the care that must be given them. The tree planter can not afford to be disappointed. There is no need for him to be if he will but study his subject thoroughly by the aid of the experienced tree planter, like the nurseryman, who is always ready to render any help he can. Ask your nurseryman about the trees.—"Southern Homes and Orchards."

Change in Business

A recent issue of the Colborne, Ont., Express contains a one column description of the Chase Brothers Company, Limited, of Ontario, Canada. The growth of the company is sketched from its establishment in 1857 to date, mention being made of the incorporation in 1898. The officers of the company are: President, James McGlennon, and J. Austin Shaw McGlennon, secretary and treasurer. Others associated with the company are Mrs. James McGlennon, Archibald C. McGlennon, W. Wallace D. McGlennon and Captain James Shaw.

In conclusion the article reads: "James McGlennon possesses a comprehensive knowledge of the nursery and seed business. He has been connected with the business of which he is now the head and guiding power for nearly forty years. The details of its management in Canada have been under his immediate supervision for nearly thirty years, the first ten years of his connection with the company being as a canvassing salesman on the road, and since that time he has worked through every department of the business, spending every shipping season on the packing yard, supervising the packing and shipping of the goods to the thousands and thousands of customers in all parts of the Dominion. He has worked from the ground up, as it were, and is yet able to tell the hustlers of the sales force just how the important work of selling is to be handled. His motto for the salesmen who are at present connected with 'the old reliable' is: 'Be true to yourself, be true to your employer, but before all be true to your customer.'"

Mr. McGlennon is the father of James S. McGlennon of McGlennon & Kirby, and Thomas McGlennon of G. A. Costich Co. of Rochester, N. Y.

George Brothers

The firm of George Brothers of Penfield, N. Y., has been dissolved so far as the future growing of stock is concerned. All stock now in the field will be marketed in the firm name and all orders for two-year-old stock should be addressed to the firm of George Brothers.

E. McMicken of Fannette, Tex., has received a shipment of 10,000 orange trees from Japan.

Chicago, Ill.—A 235-acre municipal nursery to supply trees and shrubs to the various Chicago parks has been proposed by Jens Jensen of the West Side Park.

Kennewick, Wash.—As one of the results of the National Apple Show, with reference to the Columbia river valley, a big real estate deal has been closed, the United Industries Company of Chicago, buying a section of raw sagebrush land from the Richland Land Company for \$71,000. The tract contains 640 acres and will be planted to fruit trees.

Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.—William Buckley, deputy fruit inspector, has shipped 5,000 scions to Iowa of the Idaho Winter Nellis, to be used in grafting. He had a call for 500,000 scions of the Rome Beauty, Jonathan and Wagner apples. He reports that the latter he was unable to supply and that the demand for these trees can not be supplied in this locality.

Washington apple growers are said to favor Grimes Golden, Delicious and Winter banana varieties for planting in that state.

Ninety-three thousand dollars is the price paid for an orchard containing more than 400 acres in the San Fernando Valley, California.

Reports state that the apple industry of Illinois is going to ruin. Nurserymen and others interested are to take measures to prevent such a deplorable state of affairs.

It is reported that W. L. Cukerski will start a nursery at Grand Rapids, Mich., after he retires from the office of parks superintendent.

The Snake Valley Fruit Company of Twin Falls, Idaho, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000. Incorporators: R. L. Foote, B. L. Voorhies and John W. Voorhies.

John W. Gates, Port Arthur, Tex., has purchased 4,000 eucalyptus trees for planting and distribution near that city. He has also purchased 300 acres of land which will be planted to orange trees and other fruits.

J. H. Norton was arrested in Southern Illinois for sending in bogus orders to his employers, the Great Northern Nursery Company of Baraboo, Wis., and thereby obtaining money by false pretenses. The warrant was sworn to by M. F. Foley, president of the nursery company.

Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.—A petition is being circulated and extensively signed, to be presented to the state legislature, asking that body to increase the state appropriation for fruit inspection and needed enactments which will cause railways shipping fruit trees into the state to hold them a reasonable time for inspection, and that no fruit tree be delivered without the certificate of inspection from the state inspector or his deputy. About 200 names were attached to the petition to-day. It is claimed this legislation will prohibit fruit trees infected with pests from entering the state, and is claimed to be asked by the fruit growers and nurserymen of Idaho.

Buchanan, Mich.—There are many delicious peaches raised in Michigan and in the famous Berrien county fruit belt, but it has been left to William Blake of Buchanan, to originate a variety "that beats the beaters." Mr. Blake commenced 20 years ago to experiment in an effort to improve existing varieties. Several years ago he succeeded in getting something on the market, in that its flavor was fine, size was good and its fruit ready for the market the latter part of July. Another feature of the new peach is that it bears early, some specimens having a crop of fruit the second year from the planting of the pits, and in some cases there has been fruit on them the first year.

A Profitable Side Line

J. WILKINSON ELLIOTT, says he wishes all of his customers were readers of THE GARDEN MAGAZINE because it is the most helpful and informing publication ever issued for amateur gardeners—and therefore helps his business and that of every other nurseryman. Ask your customers to subscribe. They will thank you. Liberal commissions. Write for agents' rates and samples. Doubleday, Page & Company, New York City.

Notice!

THE Monthly Directory plan whereby we gave AMERICAN FRUITS one year and a two line insertion in each issue up to and including this issue terminates with this number. In place of monthly directory we shall run a page or more of half-inch advertisements. These will cost you \$5 a year, \$2.50 to be paid on first insertion and \$2.50 at the end of six months. Here is a sample:

Lewis Roesch & Son, 57 Berry Street, Fredonia—Standard and dwarf fruit trees, small fruits, strawberry plants, ornamentals, shade trees. Issues catalog. No agents. Deal, grow, wholesale and retail Grape Vines.

Nurserymen

Alabama

Fraser Nursery Co., Huntsville—Cherry, peach, plum.
Huntsville Wholesale Nurseries, Huntsville—General line.
Homer N. Sneed, Prouty—Pomegranates, figs and mulberries.

Arkansas

Springdale Nurseries, P. O. Box 123, Springdale—General line fruit and ornamentals.
James A. Bauer, Judsonia—Choice strawberry plants. Wholesale and retail.

Arizona

R. A. Smith Sr., Box 38, Safford—General nursery stock.

California

Wagner's Nursery, Pasadena—Burbank's wonderful winter rhubarb.
Wilson's Fresno Nursery, Fresno—Fruit trees and grape vines.
Fresno Nursery Co., Fresno—General line of nursery stock.
Fancher Creek Nurseries, Fresno—Burbank creations.
Emery Albertson, 835 Elm Avenue, Long Beach—Citrus Fruits.

Colorado

J. W. Dillon, Greeley—General Nursery stock.
Colorado Nursery Company, Loveland—Complete stock.

Connecticut

The Burr Nurseries, Manchester—Hardy New England grown stock.

Florida

Arcadia Nurseries, Monticello—General fruit and ornamental. Pecans in quantity.
Glen Saint Mary Nurseries, Glen Saint Mary—The best there is.

Georgia

P. J. Berckmans Co., Ltd., Augusta—Fruit, ornamentals, nuts.
Pike County Nurseries, Concord—General line fruit, ornamentals, shade trees.
Smith Bros. Concord—General line fruit, and ornamentals at wholesale.

Idaho

J. J. Toole, "Idaho Nursery," R. F. D. 2, Payette—General nursery stock.

Illinois

L. F. Dintelmann, Belleville—Fruit, shade and ornamental trees.
John A. Cannedy Nursery and Orchard Co., Carrollton—Fruit stock.
Arthur Bryant & Son, Princeton—Nurserymen.
Irvin Ingels, LaFayette—General retail. Always a list of surplus.
Harvard Evergreen Nursery, Harvard—Evergreen seedling and transplanted.
Aurora Nurseries, Aurora—Fruit, shade, ornamentals, landscape gardeners.
W. W. Thomas, Anna—The strawberry plant man.
Maywood Nursery Company, Maywood—Ornamentals.
H. E. Rowley, Lacon—General Stock.
Wm. Mandel, 312 Beecher St., Bloomington—Nurseryman.

Indiana

J. K. Henby & Son, Greenfield—Fruit and ornamentals.
H. W. Henry, La Porte—Strawberry plants.
H. M. Simpson & Sons, Vincennes—Cherry and pecan trees.
W. C. Reed, Vincennes—Fruit, shade and ornamental trees.
C. M. Hobbs & Sons, Bridgeport—Fruit and forest seedlings.
The E. Y. Teas Co., Centerville—Largest growers for the trade of the new hydrangeas.
Portland Nursery Co., Portland—Apples pears, poplars, maples, California privet and catalpas.
The Northern Indiana Nursery Company, Waterloo—Fine lot of apple and plum.

Iowa

Shenandoah Nurseries, Shenandoah—Complete general nursery stock.
Mount Arbor Nurseries, Shenandoah—Complete general nursery stock.
C. G. Patten & Son, Charles City—Fruit, shrubs, vines and small fruits.
Snyder Bros., Center Point—Hardy Peaches for the north a specialty.
H. F. Ayres, Wilton Junction—General nursery stock. Evergreens a specialty.
Apple Grove Orchard, R. K. Lemon, Mgr., Mitchellville, R. F. D. 3—Strawberry specialists.
Davenport Nursery Company, Davenport—Peach, small fruits and ornamentals.
F. W. Meneray, Crescent Nursery Co., Council Bluffs—Large growers of peonies, cherries.
H. E. Carter, Brooklyn—General nursery stock.
Rose Hill Nurseries, Panora—General line of nursery stock.

Kansas

J. H. Skinner & Co., Station A, Topeka—Fruit tree seedlings.
F. W. Watson & Co., Topeka—Fruit tree seedlings, Mahaleb stocks, Osage hedge.
Winfield Nursery Co., Winfield—Fruit, forest and shade trees.
Auline Nursery, Auline—F. T. Remer, pear and apple.
T. H. Smallwood, Fort Scott—Fruit plants. Only the best is "Good Enough."
Eldridge Nursery Co., Girard—40,000 transplanted red cedar.
Abilene Nurseries, Lock Box 374, Abilene—Apple, peach, shrubs, vines.
M. E. Chandler, Argentine—Raspberries, grape vines, privet and shrubs.
Mount Hope Nurseries, A. C. Griens, prop., Lawrence—Extensive growers of general nursery stock.

Kentucky

Willadean Nurseries, Warsaw—Fruit, shade, ornamentals, shrubs.

Louisiana

Sam H. James, Mound—Largest grower fine pecans in U. S., grafted trees, grafting wood.

Maine

W. F. Cobb & Co., Turner Center—General nursery stock.

Maryland

Franklin Davis Nursery Co., Baltimore—Fruit, shade, ornamentals.
Charles M. Peters, Salisbury—Grape Vines.
J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin—Apple, peach, pear, strawberry plants.
The Westminster Nursery, Westminster—Peach, Carolina poplar, raspberry, black berry, strawberry, 1-3 yrs. asparagus.
Chas E. Fendall & Son, Towson—Originators and growers of the famous "Fendall" strawberry and other choice varieties.

Massachusetts

Framingham Nurseries, South Framingham—Ornamentals, shade trees, flowering shrubs.
C. S. Pratt, Reading—Strawberry plants and hardy phlox.
Cyrus R. Keene, Cohasset.
T. C. Thurlow & Co., West Newbury.
Edward W. Breed, 94 Prescott Street, Clinton—Ornamental trees, shrubs and perennials.

Michigan

I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co., Monroe—General line choice nursery stock.
C. E. Whitten, Bridgman—"Strawberry Plants That Grow."

Minnesota

Jewell Nursery Co., Lake City—Fruit and ornamental nursery stock.
J. Hill, St. James—Grower of all kinds of hardy trees, shrubbery, evergreens etc.
The Preston Nursery, Box 43, Preston—General line, also Norway poplar.
Strand's Nursery, Taylors Falls—Hardest fruits and ornamentals, Norway poplar, peonies and evergreens.
Vine Grove Nursery Co., Minneapolis—Growers of Nursery Stock for Northwest.

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Jackson County Nursery Co., Lee's Summit—Heavy stock of Apple and Cherry trees.
L. A. Goodman, 4,000 Warwick Road, Kansas City.
Kansas City Nurseries, Geo. H. Johnston, Prop., successor to Blair & Kaufman, 233 Rialto Bldg., Kansas City—General line of nursery stock.
Wild Bros. Nursery Company, Sarcocoe—Peonies, Evergreens, ornamental shrubs, acorns.
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F. M. Hartman, Dansville—Wholesale grower budded standard and dwarf pear, cherries, plums, quince and apples.
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Immense stock warranted true. Quality
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NURSERYMEN and FLORISTS

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Write for them.

We have a Large Stock and can Ship Promptly.
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Grown especially for the nurserymen's retail trade.
Colored plates free. Attractive circulars at cost.

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CALIFORNIA AND AMOOR RIVER PRIVET

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small plants for lining out. Have 50,000 Soft Maple seed-
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The Simplex Tree Baler

Does the Work. Price \$18.00

It is now working in seventeen states.

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Special—20,000 California Privet

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Grape Roots That Grow Increase in Acreage and Varieties

We make a specialty of growing Grape Roots. Making
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stock for Nurserymen's retail trade. Light stock and cut-
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Successor to Blair & Kaufman

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Offer for Fall, 1908—Large stock of Carolina Poplars, all
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I offer for the Fall and Spring, full line of Nursery
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make a specialty of carload lots of peach. The most
complete line of peach in the country. Try me.

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An Early Yellow Freestone Ripening a week
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Early. Trees from the originator have seal
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Specialties for Fall 1908 and Spring 1909

- Japan Pear Seedlings.
- California Privet—Fine plants, special prices in carload lots.
- Cherry—1 year none better.
- Std. Pears, a yr. most all varieties.
- Dwarf Pears, a and 3 yr., Angouleme.
- Quince, a yr., Champion, Orange, Meeches and Reas—exceptionally fine lot.
- Japan Walnuts, a to 3 ft. to 5 to 7 ft.—extra good.

And general line of nursery stock.

Correspondence solicited.

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A general stock of Hardy Northwestern Varieties that
will succeed anywhere. It will pay you to get my Free
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contains 4,934 names and
address of nurserymen in
the United States and
68 in Canada and foreign
countries, making 5,002
names at your disposal
for only One Dollar.
Better look up the cou-
pon elsewhere in this
issue.

100,000 Carolina Poplar Cuttings

BEST WE EVER FURNISHED

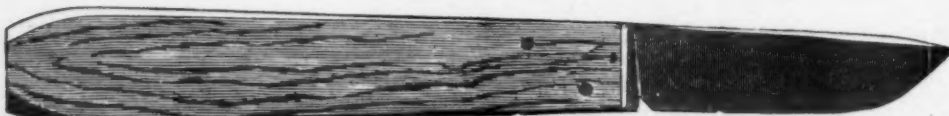
SOME Other Items: 1400 Norway Spruce; 125 Purple Leafed
Beech; 250 Ash Viridis; 50 Judas Trees, 4 to 6 ft.; 600 Black
Locust, 4 to 6 ft.; 250 Ampelopsis Veitchii, 250 Halls Honey Suckle;
450 South Orange Perfection; Wichuriana Rose; 400 Aquilegia; 1500
Hardy Asters; 400 Shasta Daisy; 1000 Hemerocallis; 500 Phlox;
5000 Mercereau Blackberry.

WRITE FOR LOW PRICES ON THESE

Central Nursery & Floral Co.
Kalamazoo, Mich.

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You will read.
Others will
read your ad-
vertisement if
it appears in
American
Fruits



better they will be made that way. We mail goods all over the world. Twenty of our best customers are in Europe. The cut shows our Nursery
Budder, sample by mail, 25c; 12 by mail, \$2.25. Pocket Budder, 35c. Nursery Pruner, sample, 50c; 6 for \$2.50. Grafting Knife, 25c. Forged Steel Pruning
Shears, \$1.00, postpaid. Nursery and Florists' Propagating Knife, white handle, 50c. A much inferior knife is sold for 75c. Send for 12 page nursery circular.

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since '77. Our blades are hand forged and
warranted; if we can learn how to make them

Honor Bright

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Standard Pears—Bartlett and Kieffer.
Dwarf Pears—Duchess.
Plums—Burbank and Lombard.
Cherries—Large Montmorency and Richmond.
Peaches—Elberta, Smock and Salway.
Blackberries—Mesereau.
Roses—10,000 Strong Budded Plants.
California Privet—10,000 2-year plants, 12 to 18 inches.

These Are Only Our Leaders


W. B. Cole, Painesville, O.

2,000 Pussy Willows, 3 to 6 ft.; 2,000 African Tamarax; 500 Japan Quince, 12 to 18 inches and up; 200 Purple Lilacs; 200 Spirea Van Houttii; 5,000 Chinese Fr. Honeysuckle; 6,000 Silver Maple, 3 to 14 ft. 100 Lindens, 8 to 14 ft.; 2,000 Box Elder, 3 to 6 ft.; 10,000 Sugar Maple collected Seedlings; 15,000 Black Locust Seedlings; 2,000 Pin Oak. Also a surplus in many other ornamentals. All of above (except Sugar Maple) are nursery grown No. 1 stock.

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We please others—we can please you.

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 MADE IN ALL STYLES AND SIZES
 We pay express charges on all orders.
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 Finest Berry in the World

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We Want You to Fill Out the Coupon on the Other Side

That we may have the information for use in our next Directory. We took six months in preparing this Directory. We shall take a year in preparing the next one. In the next Directory we want to give the name and address of nurserymen, whether they are dealers or growers, whether they employ agents, do mail order business, issue catalogues, and what they grow or deal in.

AMERICAN FRUITS PUBLISHING CO.,

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North Carolina Natural Peach Pits

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Field Grown Roses, Shrubs, Iris, Cannas, Phlox, Paeonies.

Tea's, H. T's., H. P's., Mosses, Rugosas, Climbers and Ramblers—Thirty types in all.

Greatest assortment,
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 QUALITY the best.

Get our catalogue. Get our Prices. A postal will bring them.

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Of Every Description for

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The quality that gives satisfaction. No orders too large for our capacity, or too small to receive our careful attention. Samples and prices cheerfully given.

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1 and 2 years old.

The best the market affords.

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Offer a general assortment of Fruit Tree Stocks, such as Apple, Pear, Myrobalan Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Angers Quince, Small Evergreens, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, Etc. The largest stock in the country. Prices very low. Grading and packing the very best. Send for quotations before placing your orders. Catalogue free.

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Do You grow standard fruit trees? Yes. No. Do You grow dwarf fruit trees?
Yes. No. Do You grow small fruits? Yes. No. Do You grow strawberry
plants? Yes. No. Do You grow ornamentals? Yes. No. Do You grow shade
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Spring 1909

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Elm and Maple Seedlings, 1 Year

A few one-year Seedlings of American
Sweet Chestnut

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WILL MAKE ATTRACTIVE PRICES ON

600—3 to 4 feet

900—2 to 3 feet

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Forest Seedlings and Seeds

WE offer a large stock of Forest Seedlings at very low prices, including fifty thousand transplanted Tulips, Poplars, two to ten feet and seedlings up to four feet; seedling Altheas, six inches to three feet; large stock of Altheas for grafting stock; Carolina Poplars, Calycanthus, Cornus Stolonifera and Coricana; Hamamelis, Red Buds, Black Locust, Yuca, Ash, Wistaria, Walnuts, Elms, Persimmons and in fact a large variety of nursery grown and collected seedlings including Black Thorn, American Persimmon, Sweet Gum, Magnolias, White Flowering Dogwoods, Box Elder, etc. Send for trade list.

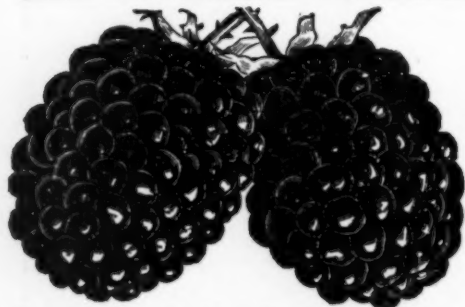
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Everything in Small Fruit Plants

ASK FOR PRICE LIST

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Get my Price List

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Hopedale Nurseries, HOPEDALE, ILLINOIS

Silver Maple	Af. Tamerax	Chinese Tr. Honeysuckle
Box Elder	Pussy Willow	Wisteria
Linden	Jap. Quince	Am. Ivy

A general line of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines and Perennials, Forest Seedlings and small Ornamentals for lining out. All nursery grown. Also collected Seedlings Bulbs, Ferns, Perennials, Orchids, etc. Let us figure on your Fall 1909 seed wants.

Large Stock

Of Paeonies at special prices, also Cherry, Plum, Small Fruits. Deciduous Trees, Ornamentals and Perennials.

F. W. Meneray, Council Bluffs, Ia.
Crescent Nursery Company

Car Lots a Specialty



ELKHART BUGGIES

are the best made, best grade and easiest riding buggies on earth for the money.

For Thirty-Six Years

we have been selling direct and are
The Largest Manufacturers
in the World
selling to the consumer exclusively.

We Ship for Examination
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guaranteeing safe delivery, and also to save you money. If you are not satisfied as to style, quality and price you are nothing out.

May We Send You Our Large
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Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co.
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Heikes-Huntsville-Trees



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HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

FOR THE SPRING OF 1909 WE OFFER

Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches,
Roses, Pecans, Figs, Japanese Per-
simmons and Magnolia Grandifolia

In Large Quantities as Usual

See Our Price List for Particulars

Address W. F. HEIKES, Mgr., Huntsville, Ala.

Cherry Trees Western Grown

Our Trees are vigorous; no signs of Fungus
or Leaf Mould; well graded and prices right.

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We have a fine assortment

Standard Pear

A good supply of standard sorts

Grape Vines

Fredonia grown and up to
grade, good, clean stock

SHADE TREES

Ornamental Trees and Evergreens in large quantities

Write for Prices

YOUNGERS & COMPANY

Geneva, Nebraska

Vincennes Nurseries

W. C. Reed, Prop.

VINCENNES, IND.

The Home of Alice and the Cherry Tree

We have the Soil, the Climate and the experience and can
furnish a Tree that cannot be surpassed for Vitality or Size.

Foliage all on our Trees Aug. 1st. as fresh and green as in
May, insuring well ripened wood the kind that will live when
Transplanted. Splendid Tops and fine Roots.

Cherry Being our Specialty can Furnish
in 100,000 Lots or Less, all Leading Kinds.

Two Year Cherry, 1 in. up XX Fancy
" " " 3/4 to 1 in.

One Year Cherry 3/4 in. up
" " " 1/2 to 3/4 & 1/2 to 3/4

Cherry Buds furnished on short notice any quantity

General line of other Fruit Trees, Ornamentals, Roses, Shade Trees,
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Personal Inspection Invited

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Offer for the Spring 1909

One of the most complete assortments in the country. Heavy
on Standard and Dwarf Pear, European, Japan and Native
Plum, Peach, Ornamental Trees, fine lot of Poplar including
1 year Whips 3 to 4 feet; lots of Shrubs, Vines, Roses,
Evergreens, Herbaceous and Perennial Plants.

Also nice lot 2 year Grapes that promise to be good stuff.

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Bell Telephone connections in Office.

Telegraph Office, Berlin, Md.

Offer for the Spring 1909

Peach and Apple Trees, all the Leading Varieties.
California Privet and Grape Vines.

Send in your List of Wants for Special Prices

TREES

Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Roses,
Shrubs, Etc.

Wholesale and retail.

Long list of varieties suitable to all sections.

Full line for Fall, 1908.

Dealers trade a specialty.

Peach Seed, California Privet.

Send Us Your List of Wants for Prices.

Franklin Davis Nursery Co.

BALTIMORE, MD.

French Nursery Stocks

Fruit Tree Seedlings and Ornamentals

Pear, Apple, Plum and Cherry and Angers Quince Cuttings grown for
the American trade.

Pear and Crab Apple Seeds.

Most complete assortment of Ornamental Stocks, Trees and Shrubs.

Dutch bulbs—Gladioli.

Orders solicited and booked now at low rates.

E. T. DICKINSON

Chatenay, Seine, France

GEO. E. DICKINSON, 1 Broadway, New York

CHARLES M. PETERS

Formerly of W. M. Peters' Sons,

Grape Vines a Specialty

My soil I find specially adapted to making plenty of fibrous roots and plenty
of vine. A trial order will convince you that my grading, quality and price
will be satisfactory. It is now my intention to make the growing of Grape
Vines a specialty. Correspondence solicited.

CHARLES M. PETERS,

P. O. Address

SALISBURY, MD.

Long Distance Phone and Telegraph, Salisbury, Md.

When writing to advertisers please mention AMERICAN FRUITS

FEBRUARY 1909 WHOLESALE LIST

HERE'S what we had on hand February 20th. The stuff sold rapidly and during the eight weeks, trees of all leading sorts have been nearly cleaned out in the larger sizes and stock of smaller sizes has been considerably reduced. Take Belle of Georgia Peaches for instance—middle of December we had 22,000, today we have 13,000, two-thirds of which are of the smallest sizes. Ben Davis Apples were reduced from 8,000 to 4,000 during the same period and orders for hundreds of thousands of Strawberry plants have been booked. If stocks were going like that during December and January (the dull season), how fast will they go when spring opens? Better send your answer in form of an order!

Peach Trees

READY FOR SHIPMENT TODAY
Surplus List—One-Year, Fine

	6-7 ft. 1 in. up	5-7 ft. 3-4 in.	4-6 ft. 9-16 in.	4-5 ft. 1-2 in.	3-4 ft. 7-16 in.	2-3 ft.	1-2 ft.
Admiral Dewey	—	180	—	—	120	120	—
Beers Smock	—	—	—	—	1000	1500	1600
Belle of Georgia	400	1890	1860	1400	3560	3610	2550
Bray's Rare Ripe	—	220	400	200	190	240	—
Bilyeu	—	900	900	700	300	425	225
Crawford Early	—	—	—	—	800	760	850
Carman	1100	3000	500	—	—	2000	1100
Connett's So. Early	30	140	120	30	30	—	—
Crawford Late	600	4680	10000	—	1000	8000	8000
Crosby	100	200	260	400	570	550	300
Chair's Choice	—	500	—	—	—	120	100
Elberta	100	100	—	100	500	6000	7000
Engle Mammoth	140	330	270	300	200	1320	675
Fox Seedling	—	—	—	—	2000	500	1500
Frances	10	30	500	550	800	540	225
Greensboro	—	—	—	—	1300	1000	700
Geary's Hold-On	300	—	—	—	1100	2000	425
Hieley (Early Belle)	—	400	550	230	175	200	—
Kalamazoo	220	600	630	270	150	320	50
Mayflower	60	250	900	550	740	690	250
Mamie Ross	30	340	290	190	80	160	—
Mt. Rose	—	400	—	—	800	1800	850
Moore's Favorite	90	860	1000	1000	1000	600	225
Oldmixon	—	300	—	—	300	1000	1500
Reeve's Favorite	200	1000	2000	400	300	1000	950
Salway	2800	3500	1500	1000	—	500	775
Stump	—	500	—	—	100	500	2400
Triumph	100	—	—	300	400	400	300
Waddell	—	150	200	—	—	240	—
Wonderful	100	—	—	—	—	600	300
Ray	—	830	890	1090	1780	1250	650

(Ray Double Price of Others)

Plum Trees

	1 in. up	3-4 in.	5-8 in.	1-2 in.	3-4 ft.
Abundance	100	100	100	1000	—
Burbank	1000	500	—	—	—
Lombard	—	100	100	—	—
Red June	200	3000	3000	2000	2000
Shrop. Damson	—	500	500	—	—
Yellow Egg	—	50	—	—	—
York State Prune	—	50	—	—	—
Bradshaw	—	—	100	—	—
Wickson	500	500	500	—	—

Pear Trees

Two-Year
Fine Ones

	1 in. up	3-4 in.	5-8 in.	1-2 in.	3 to 4 ft.	2 to 3 ft.
Kieffer	1000	17500	12500	4500	4000	3000
Garber	—	40	100	250	300	—
Le Conte	—	—	—	1000	1000	—
Bartlett	—	1500	100	800	1200	700
Clapp's Favorite	—	400	2000	400	100	50
Duchess	—	300	300	—	—	—
Flemish Beauty	—	600	100	200	200	—
Koonce	—	200	—	—	—	—
Lawrence	—	100	200	—	—	—
Manning's EL	—	—	50	400	300	200
Seckle	—	900	2000	500	—	—
Worden Seckle	—	—	100	—	—	—

DWARF PEARS, 50-100 Duchess, 100 Seckle, 20 Clapp's, 30 Flemish Beauty

Currents

500	Cherry	2-year
500	North Star	2-year
500	Red Dutch	2-year
500	Victoria	2-year
10000	Wilder	1-year

Quince

500	Orange	3 to 5 ft.
50	Bourgeat	3 to 5 ft.

Raspberry Plants

5000 Red Raspberry Plants.....Ruby

Strawberry Plants

300,000 from New Beds, Well Rooted, and will be Fresh Dug at Time of Shipment

22000	Aroma	25000	Dayton	27000	Kansas	4000	McKinley	25000	Rough Rider
72000	Auto	158000	Hathaway	475000	Klondike	75000	Mark Hanna	110000	Stephen's L. Cham.
21000	Bedar Wood	800000	Gandy	25000	King Philip	27000	New Home	47000	Tennessee Prolific
40000	Bismarck	25000	Gladstone	25000	Lady Thompson	40000	New York	50000	Tilghman's Fav.
25000	Chesapeake	50000	Glen Mary	45000	Midnight	70000	Nick Ohmer	22000	Virginia Beauty
50000	Crim. Cluster	40000	Haverland	110000	Marshall	90000	Oak's Early	24000	Wolverton
48000	Crescent	50000	Johnson's E'y	58000	Michel's E'y.	145000	Parsons'	200000	Warfield

Apple Scions

Tied in bundles of 250. We furnish 500 of one sort at 1,000 rates; 250 to 500 at the 250 rate; broken bundles of less than 250 of a sort will be charged at 25c additional to the 250 rate.

1000	A. G. Russett	5000	Grimes' Golden	2000	Red June	10000	M. B. Twig		Pear Scions
5000	Baldwin	2000	Gravenstein	5000	Stayman's Winesap	15000	Stark		
60000	Ben Davis	20000	Jonathan	20000	Red Astrachan	50000	Winesap	190000	Kieffer
5000	Duchess	50000	Nero	1000	R. I. Greening	500000	Williams' E'y. Red	5000	Le Conte
2000	Fameuse	2000	Northern Spy	1000	Smith's Cider	5000	York Imperial	5000	Garber
5000	Gano					50000	Yellow Transparent	20000	Bartlett

We are ready to care for your order. It should be sent at once. There will be a great shortage of Nursery Stock for Spring sales.

J. G. Harrison & Sons Berlin, Maryland